

# HOW SIDE REACTIONS CAN INFLUENCE POLY(2-OXAZOLINE) SYNTHESIS FOR POLYMER THERAPEUTICS AND HYDROGELS

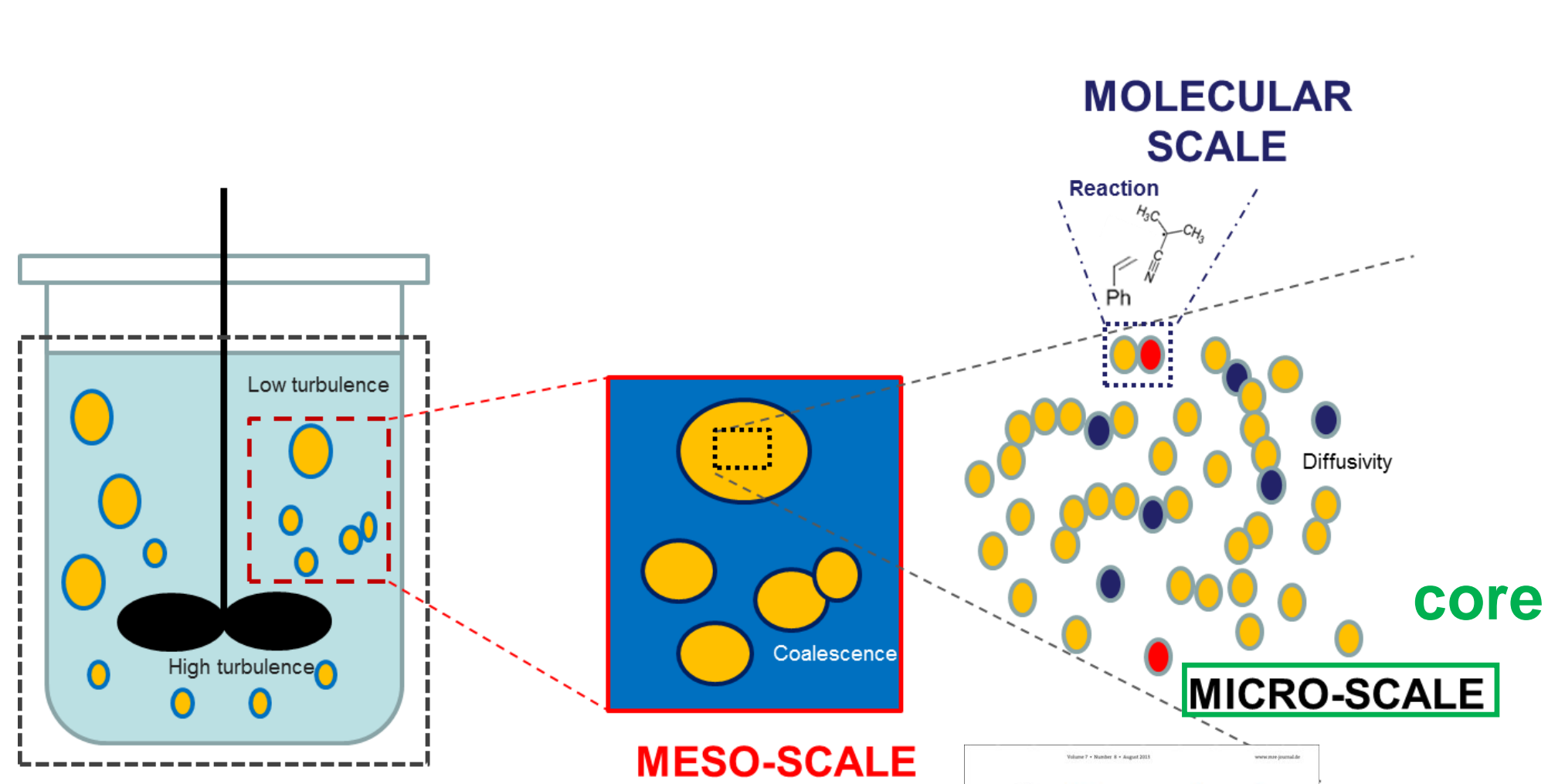
F. J. Arraez,<sup>1</sup> X. Xu,<sup>2</sup> P.H.M. Van Steenberge,<sup>1</sup> R. Hoogenboom,<sup>1</sup> D. R. D'hooge<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory for Chemical Technology (LCT), Ghent University

<sup>2</sup>Supramolecular Chemistry (SC) group, Ghent University

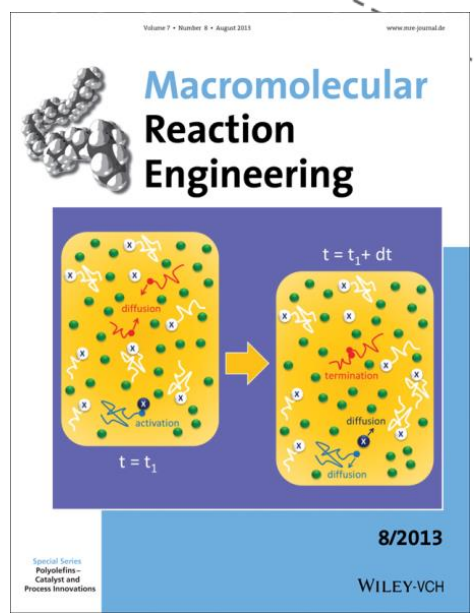
<sup>3</sup>Centre for Textile Science and Engineering (CTSE), Ghent University

# MULTI-SCALE CHARACTER OF POLYMERIZATION



D'hooge D.R. *et al. Prog. Polym. Sci.* **2016** 58, 59

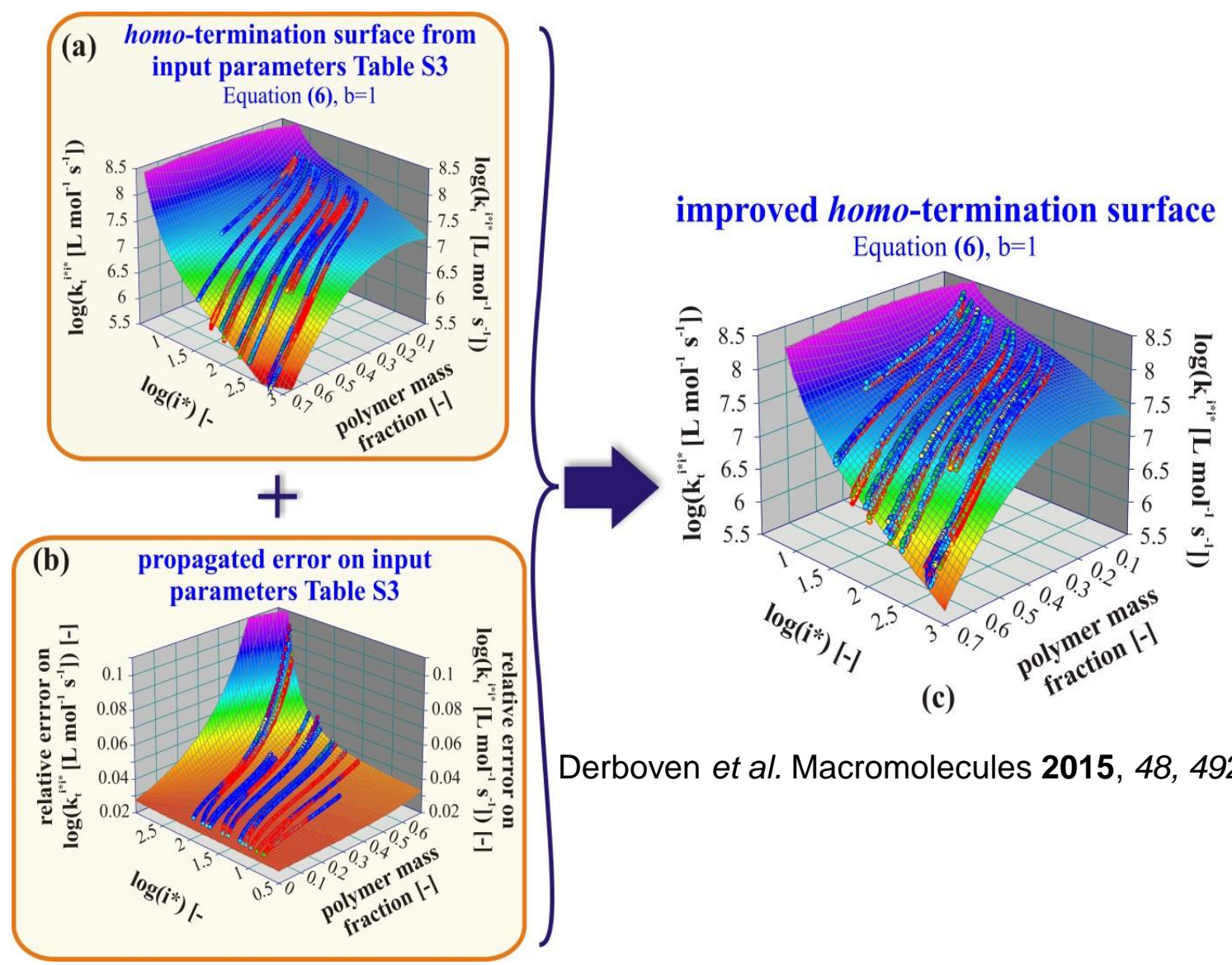
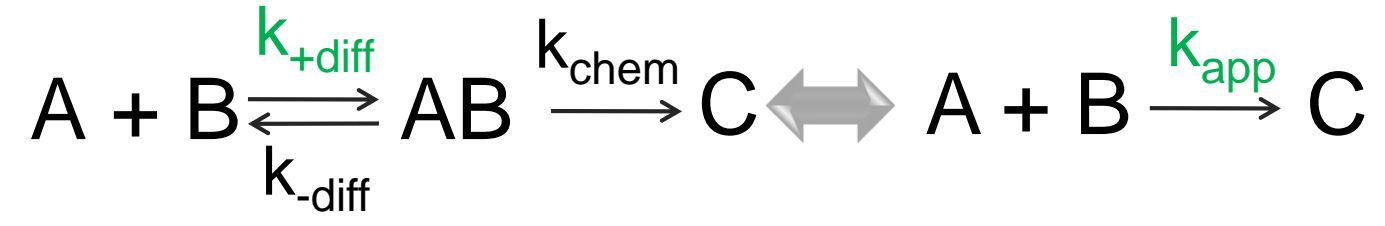
Mastan *et al. Prog. Polym. Sci.* **2015**, 45, 71



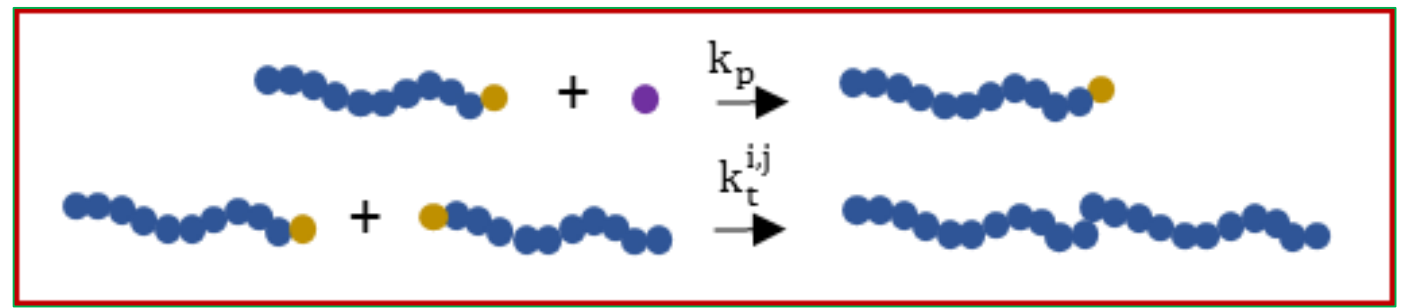
D'hooge *et al. Macromol. React Eng.* **2013**, 7, 362

Peklak *et al. J. Polym. Sc. Polym Chem/* **2006**, 44, 1071

Achillas and Kiparissides *Macromolecules* **1992**, 25, 3739



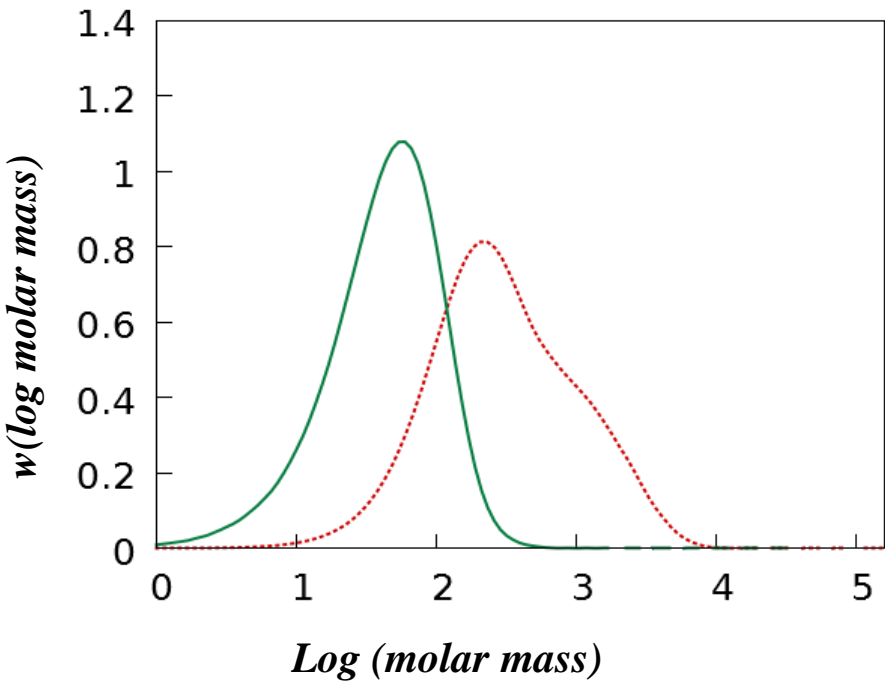
Derboven *et al. Macromolecules* **2015**, 48, 492



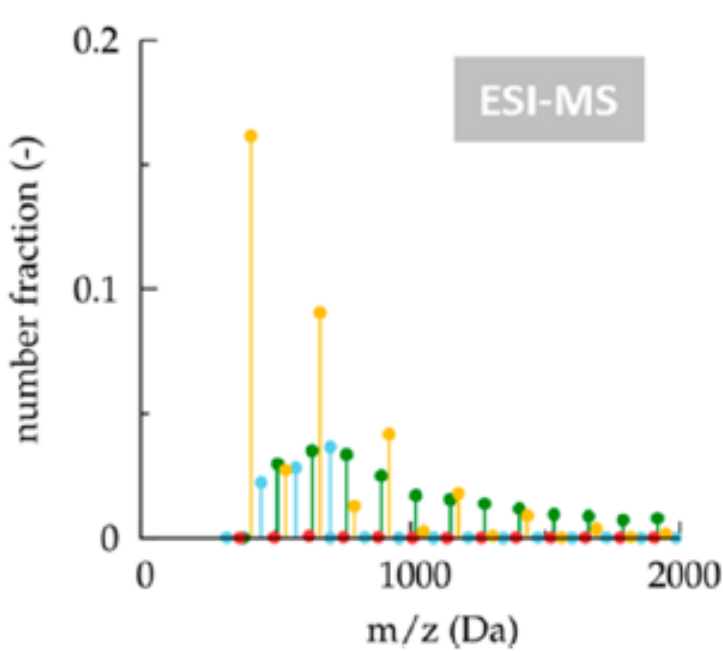


# MICRO-SCALE: SYNERGY MODEL AND EXPERIMENT

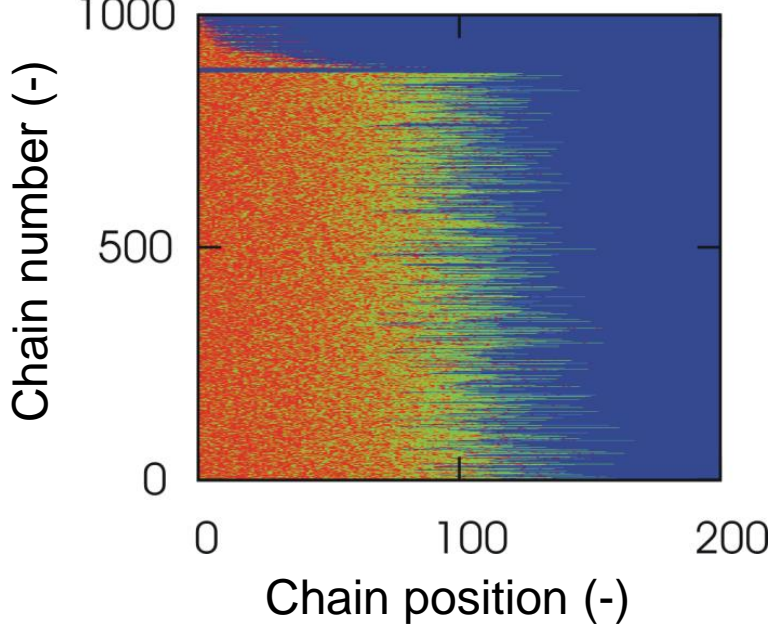
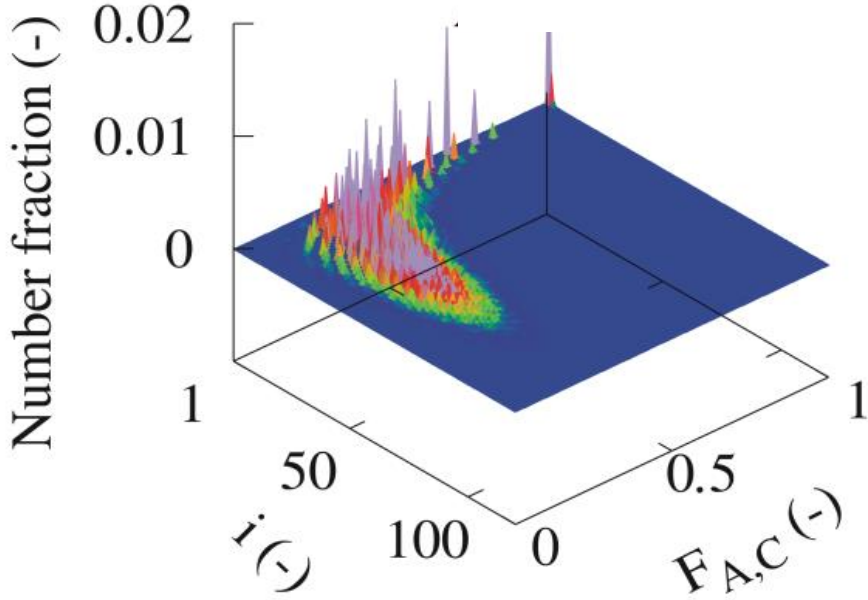
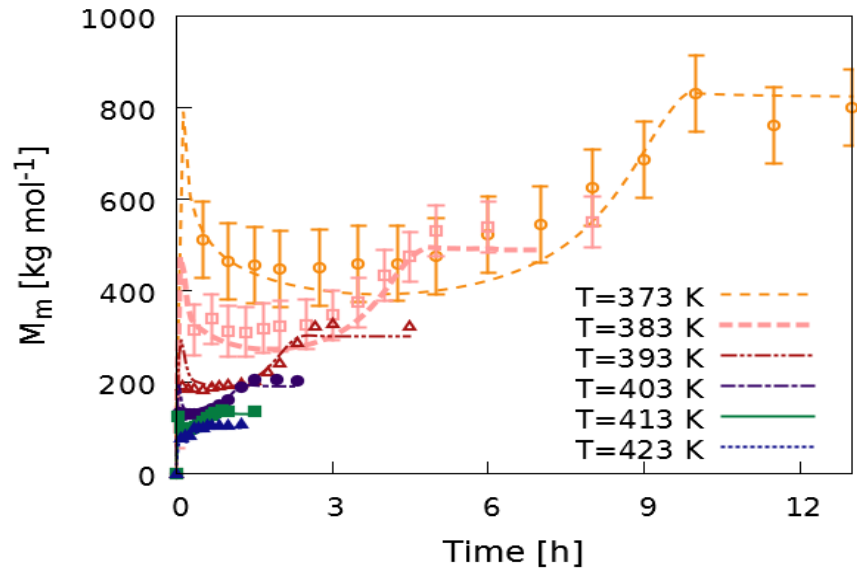
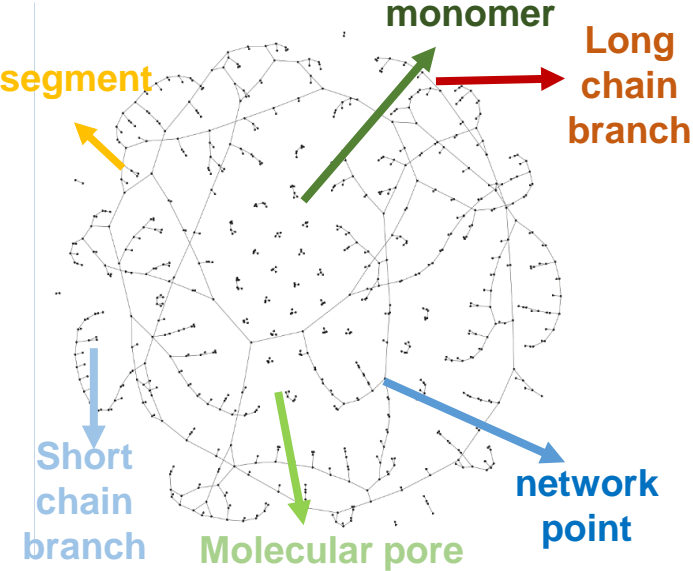
Generation 1



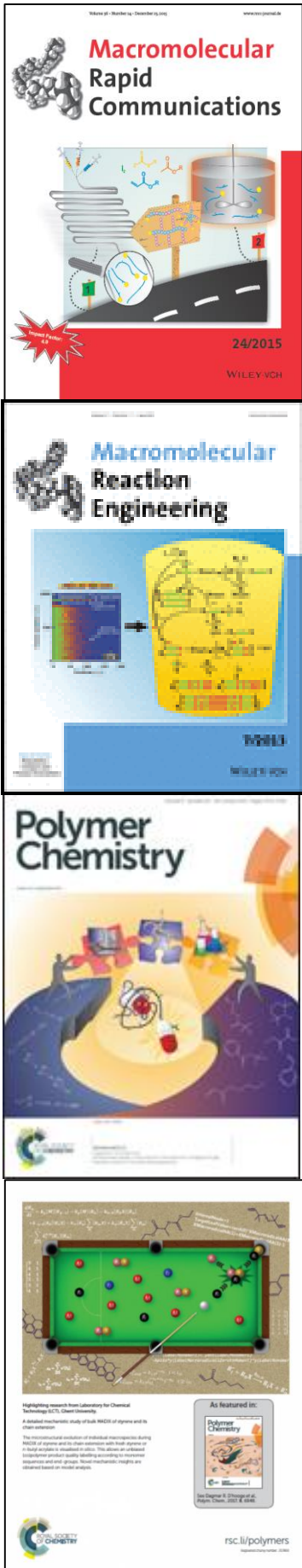
Generation 2



Generation 3

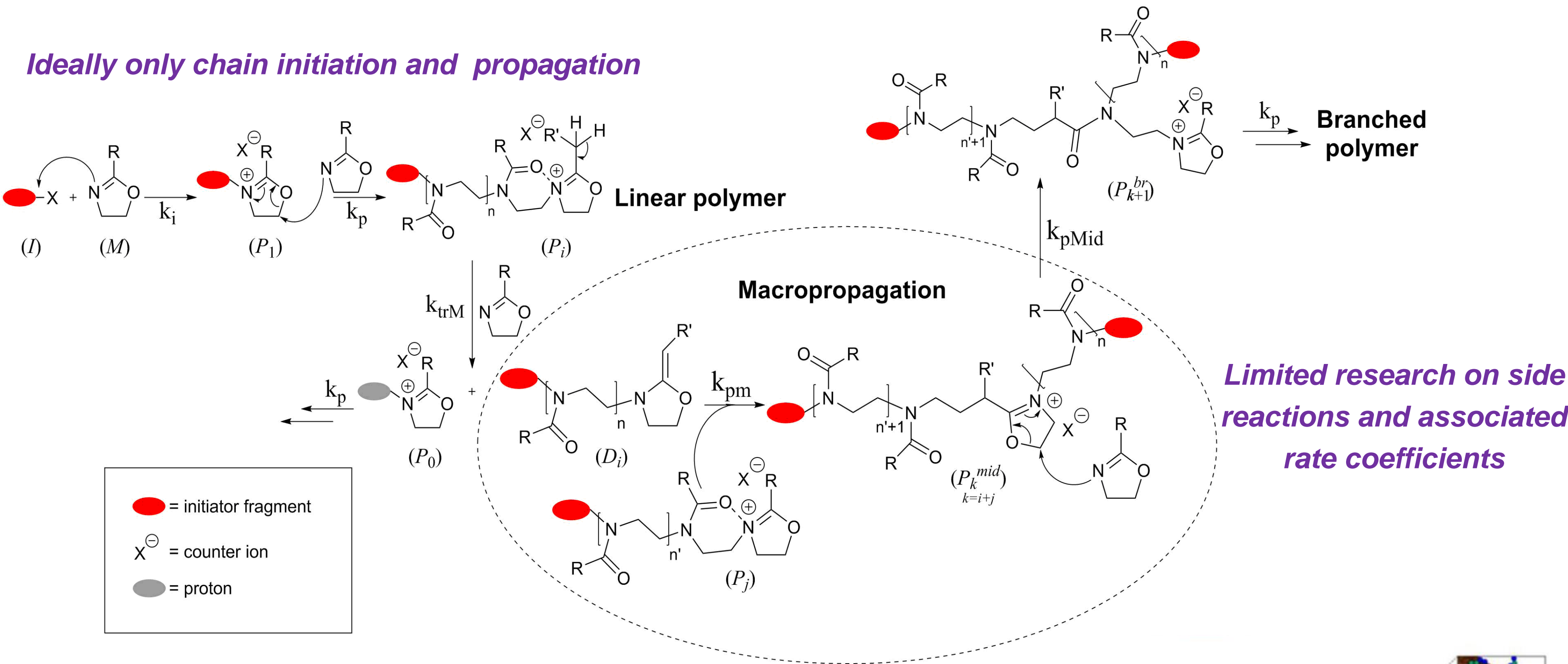


*Complexity and macromolecular structural detail*



# CATIONIC RING-OPENING POLYMERIZATION OF 2-OXAZOLINES

*Ideally only chain initiation and propagation*

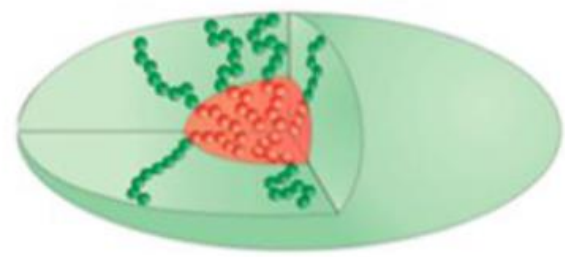


*Solution polymerization*

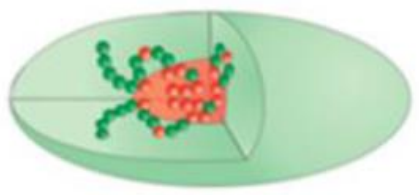


*Main focus on chemistry*

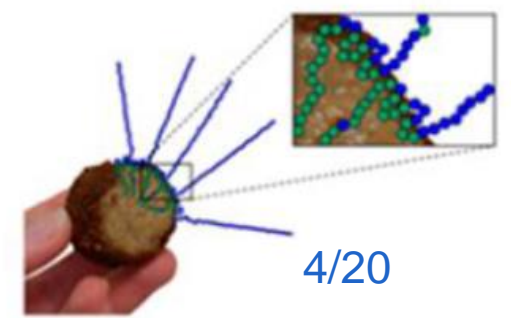
**block:**



**gradient:**



=



# OUTLINE

## 1. Homopolymerization

- Chain initiation and propagation reactivity
- Chain transfer to monomer reactivity
- Macropropagation reactivity

Van Steenberge *et al. Macromolecules* **2015**, 48, 7765

Glassner *et al. Eur. Polym. J.*, **2015**, 65, 298

Van Steenberge *et al. Submitted* **2019**.

Arraez *et al. Macromolecules* **2019**, accepted.

## 2. Copolymerization with functional comonomer in view of therapeutics & hydrogels

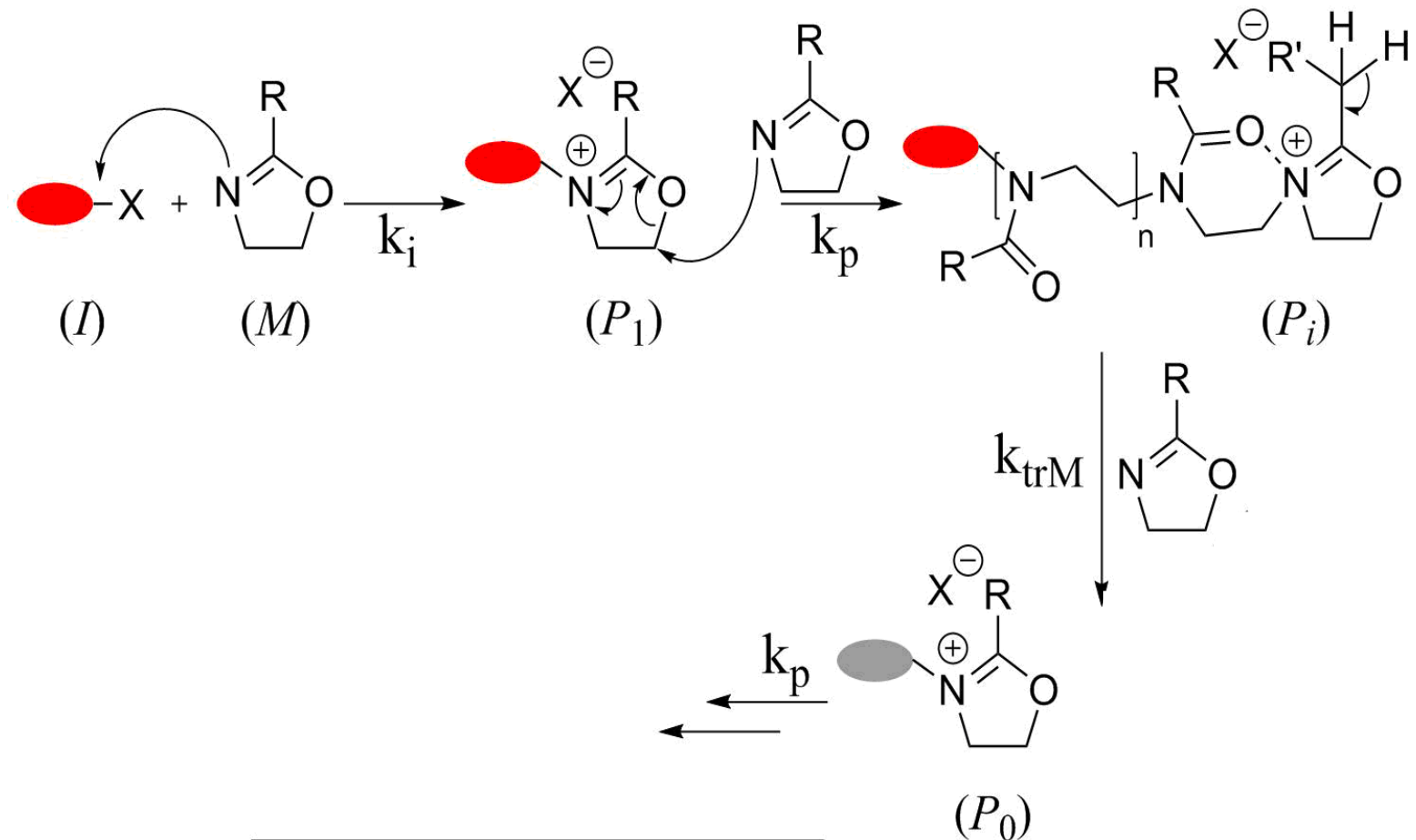
- Unbiased qualification tool for evaluation functionalization success
- Design of chemical structure of the comonomers and reaction conditions
- Applicability for low and high target degrees of polymerization (target DPs)

Van Steenberge *et al. Macromolecules* **2015**, 48, 7765

Van Steenberge *et al. Submitted* **2019**..



# WHICH EXPERIMENTAL RESPONSES ?



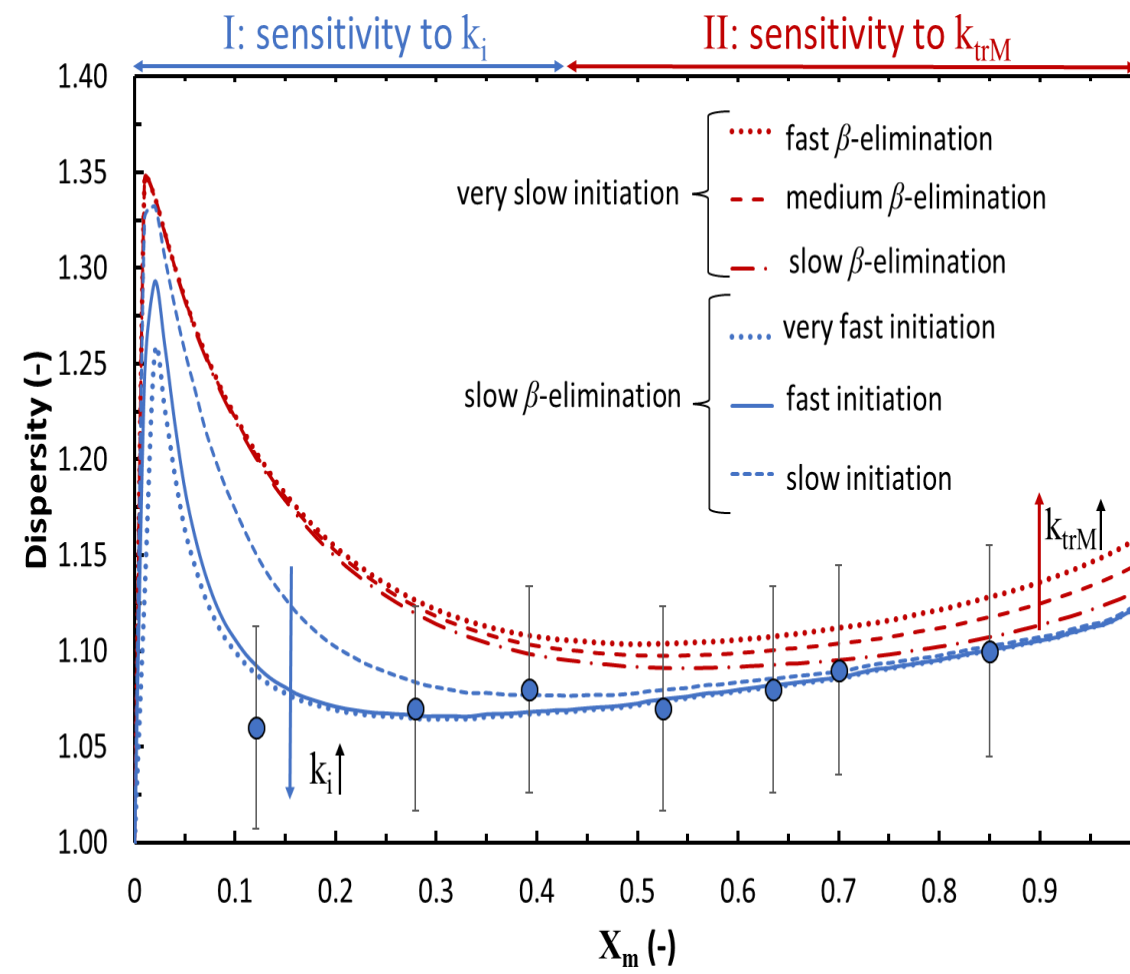
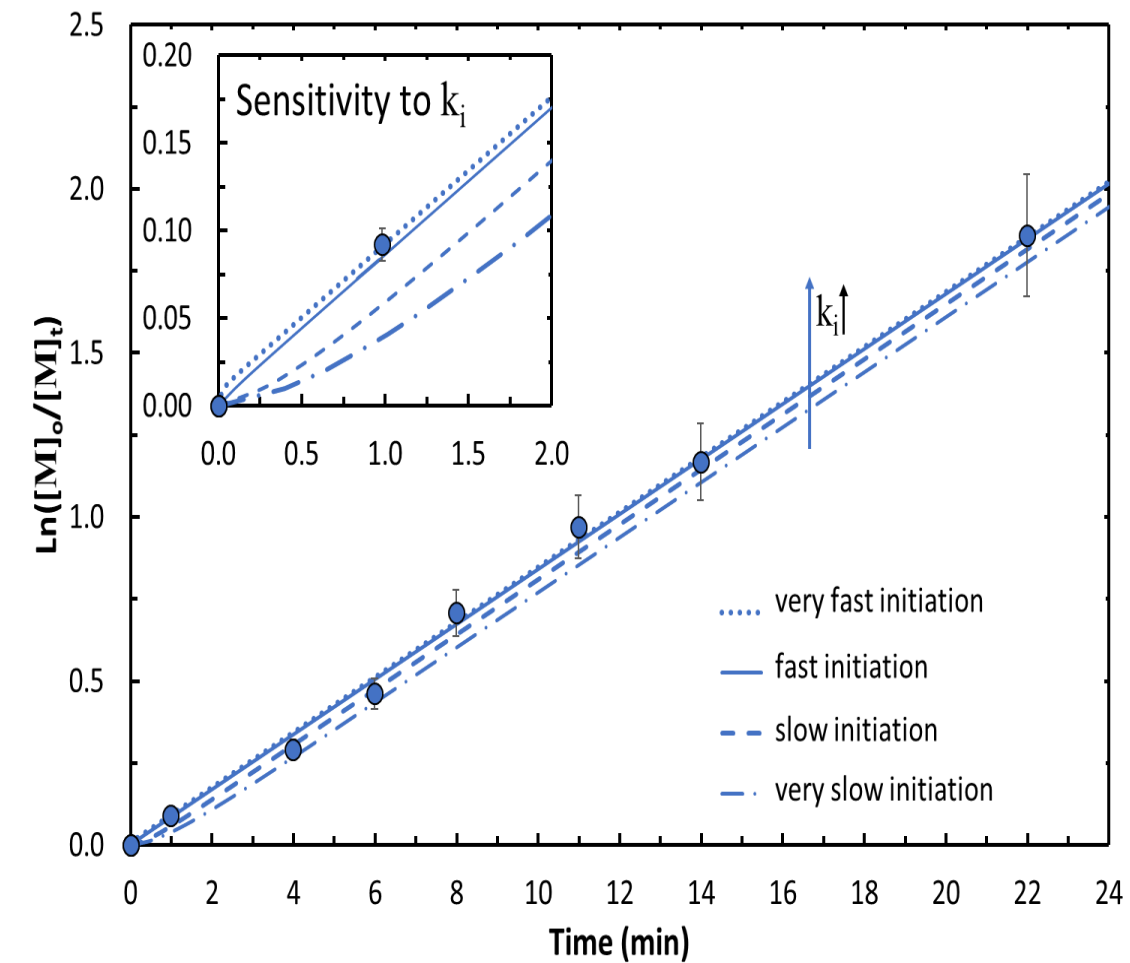
= initiator fragment

$X^{\ominus}$

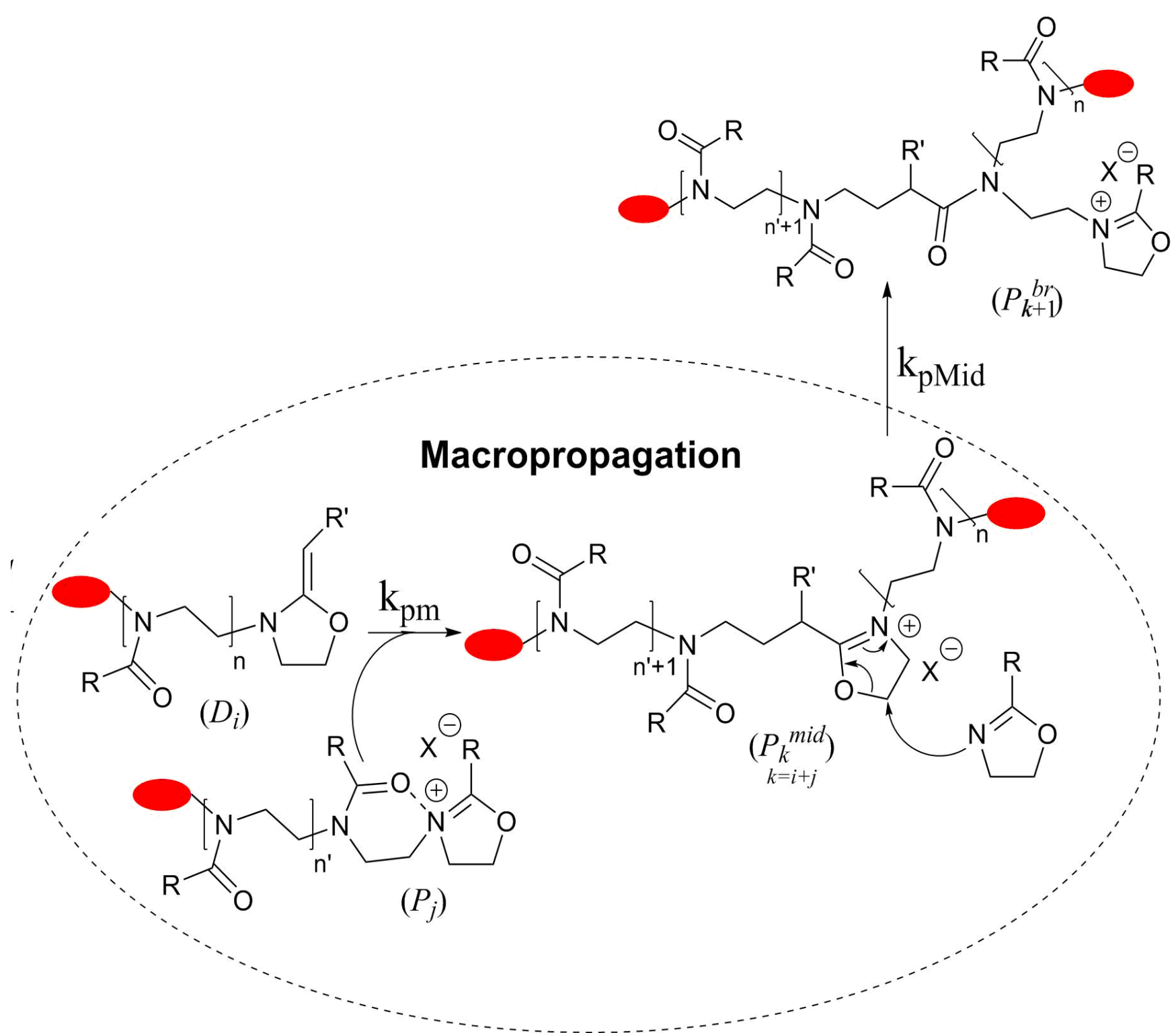
= counter ion

= proton

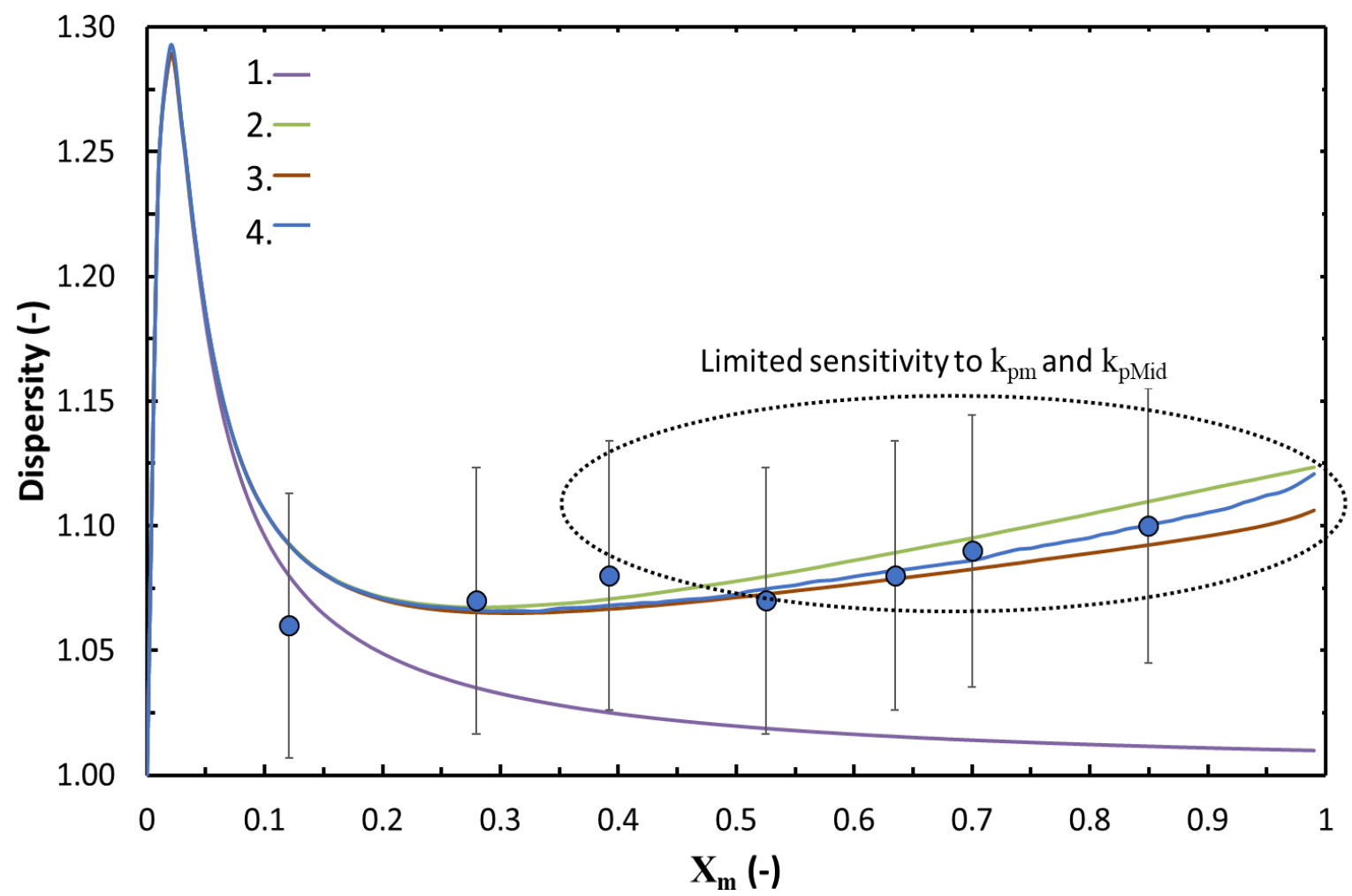
CROP of EtOx ( $[M]_0 = 4 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ; target DP of 100; acetonitrile; 393 K



# WHICH EXPERIMENTAL RESPONSES ?



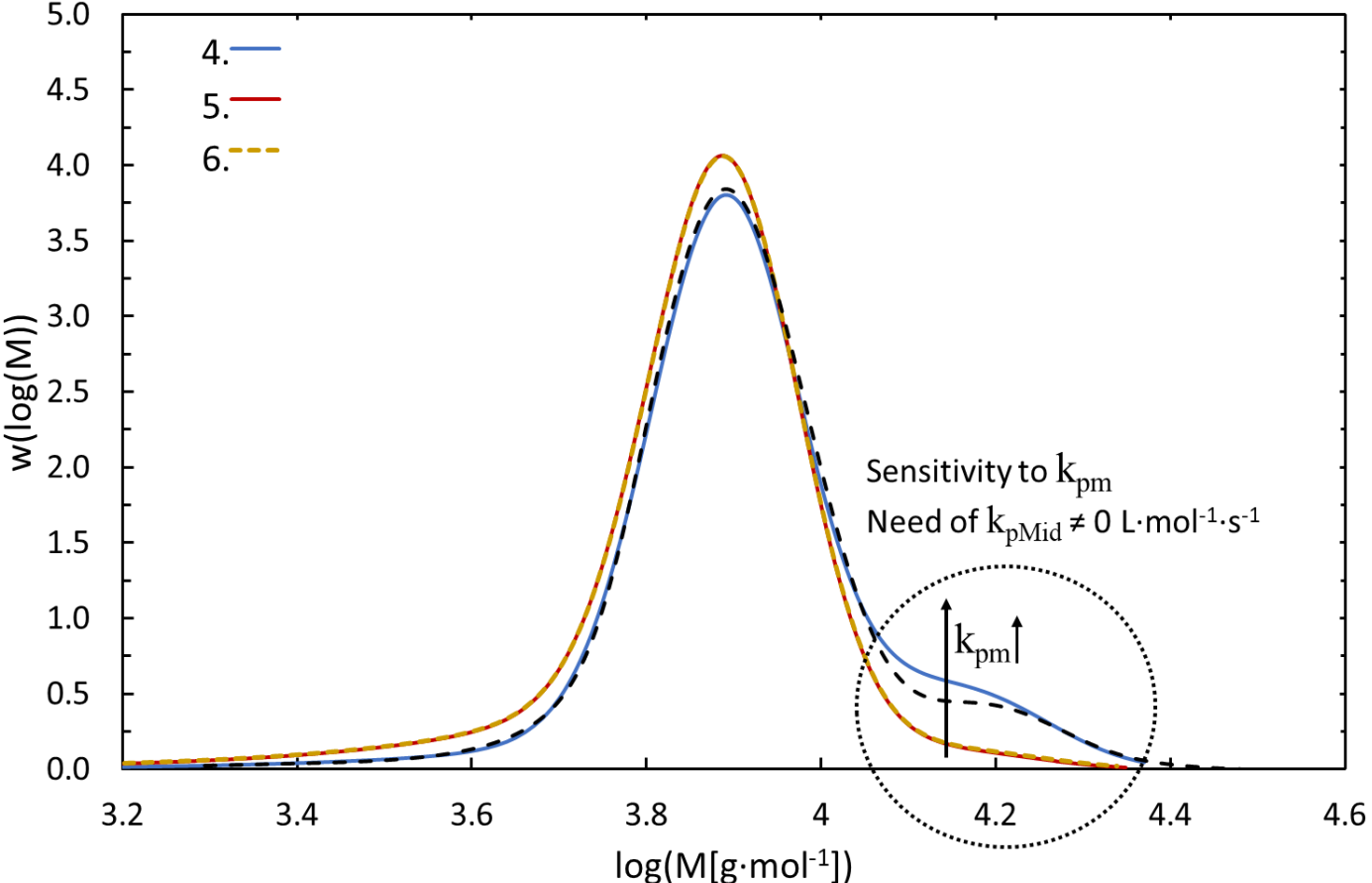
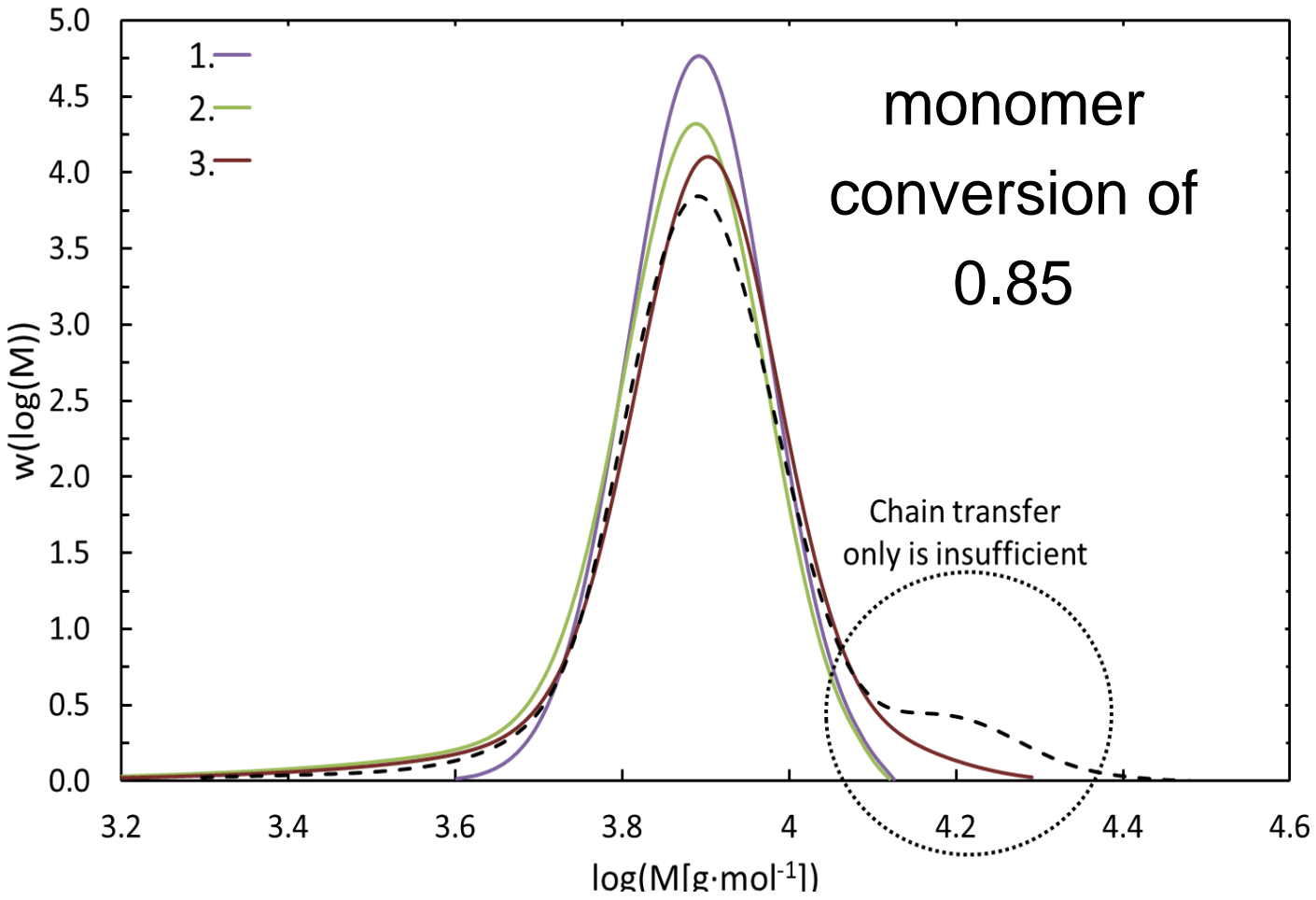
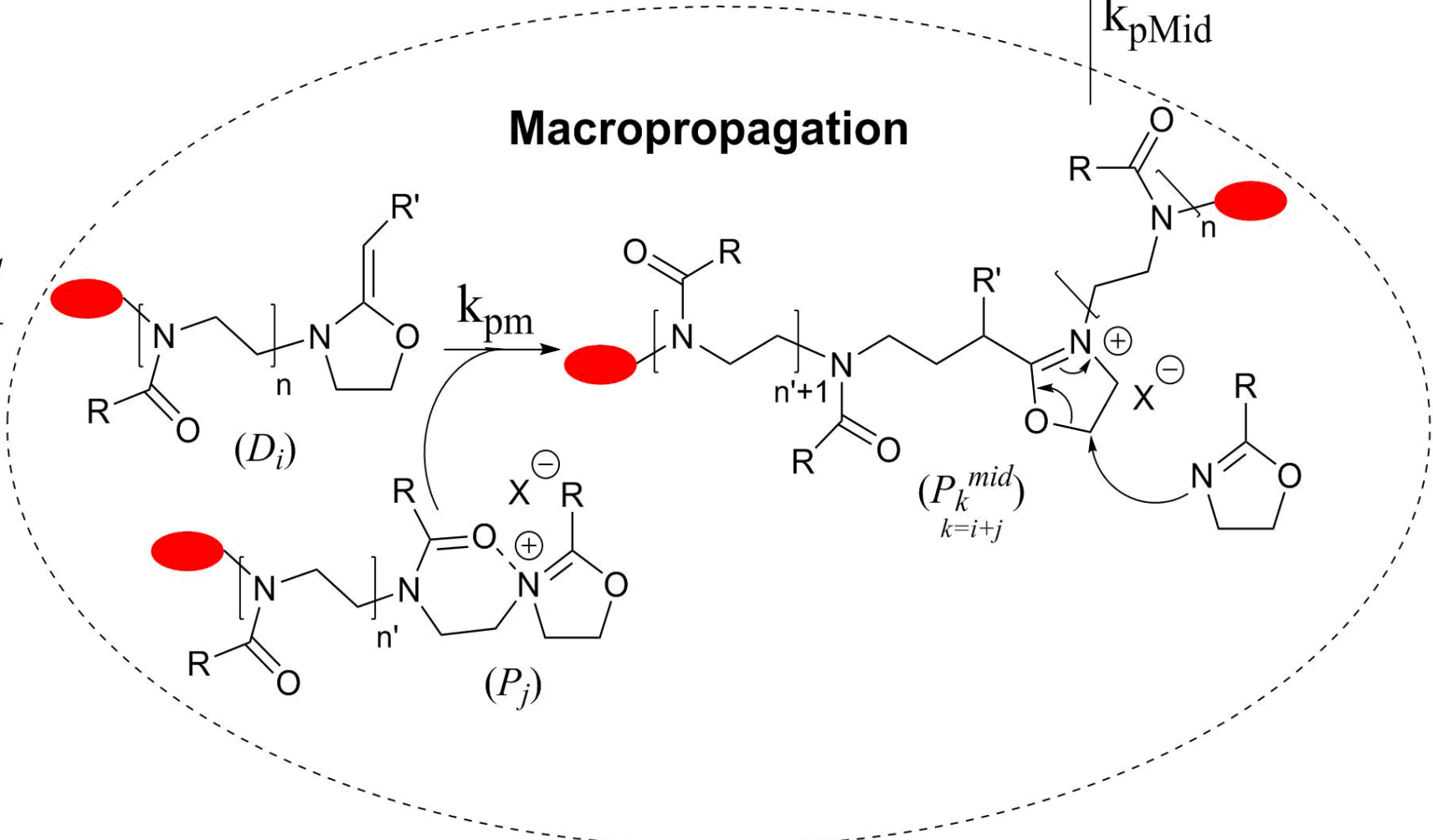
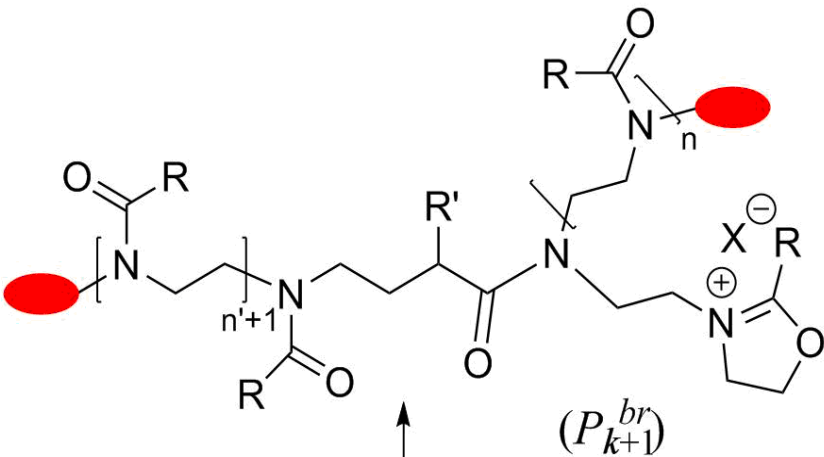
	$k_{trM}$ (L·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{pm}$ (L·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{pMid}$ (L·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )
1. —	✗	✗	✗
2. —	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✗	✗
3. —	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✓ 6.99×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✗
4. —	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✓ 6.99×10 <sup>-2</sup> ×0.1	✓ 3.49×10 <sup>-2</sup>
5. —	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✓ 6.99×10 <sup>-3</sup>	✓ 3.49×10 <sup>-2</sup> ×10
6. - - -	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✓ 6.99×10 <sup>-3</sup>	✓ 3.49×10 <sup>-1</sup> ×10
		Experimental	



CROP of EtOx ( $[M]_0 = 4 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ; target DP of 100; acetonitrile; 393 K

# WHICH EXPERIMENTAL RESPONSES ?

	$k_{trM}$ (L·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{pm}$ (L·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	$k_{pMid}$ (L·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )
1. —	✗	✗	✗
2. —	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✗	✗
3. —	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✓ 6.99×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✗
4. —	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✓ 6.99×10 <sup>-2</sup> ×0.1	✓ 3.49×10 <sup>-2</sup>
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6. - -	✓ 6.57×10 <sup>-2</sup>	✓ 6.99×10 <sup>-3</sup>	✓ 3.49×10 <sup>-1</sup>
●		Experimental	

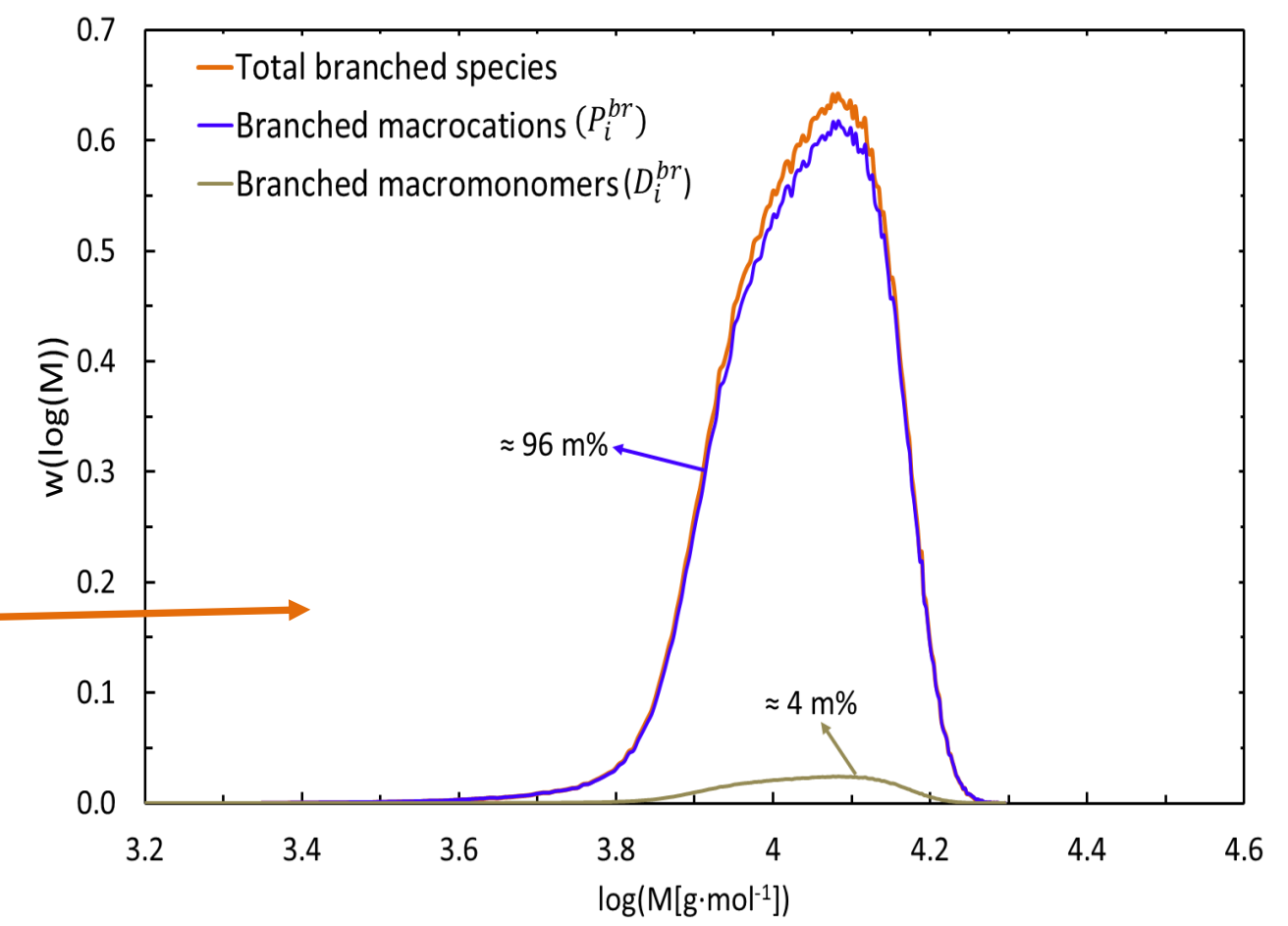
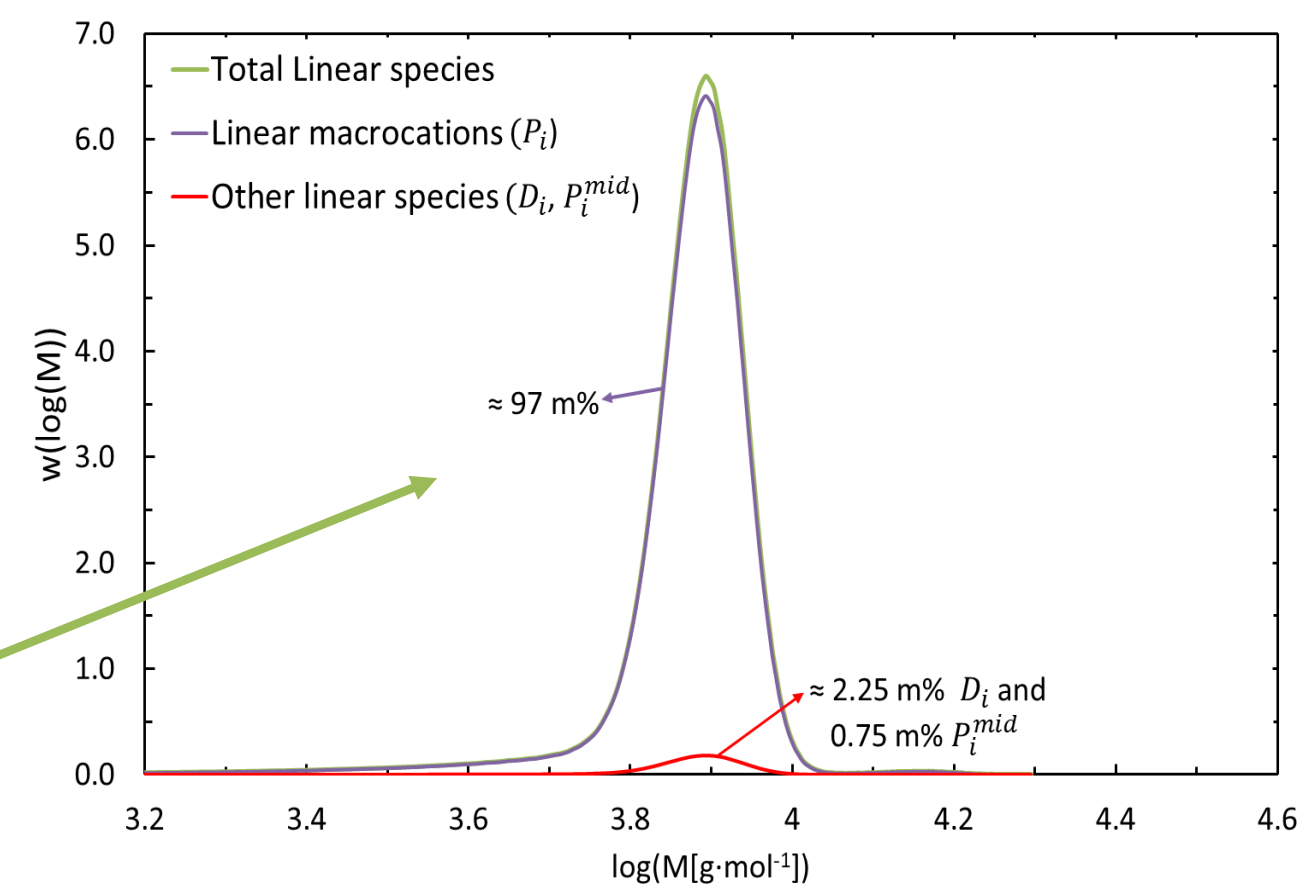
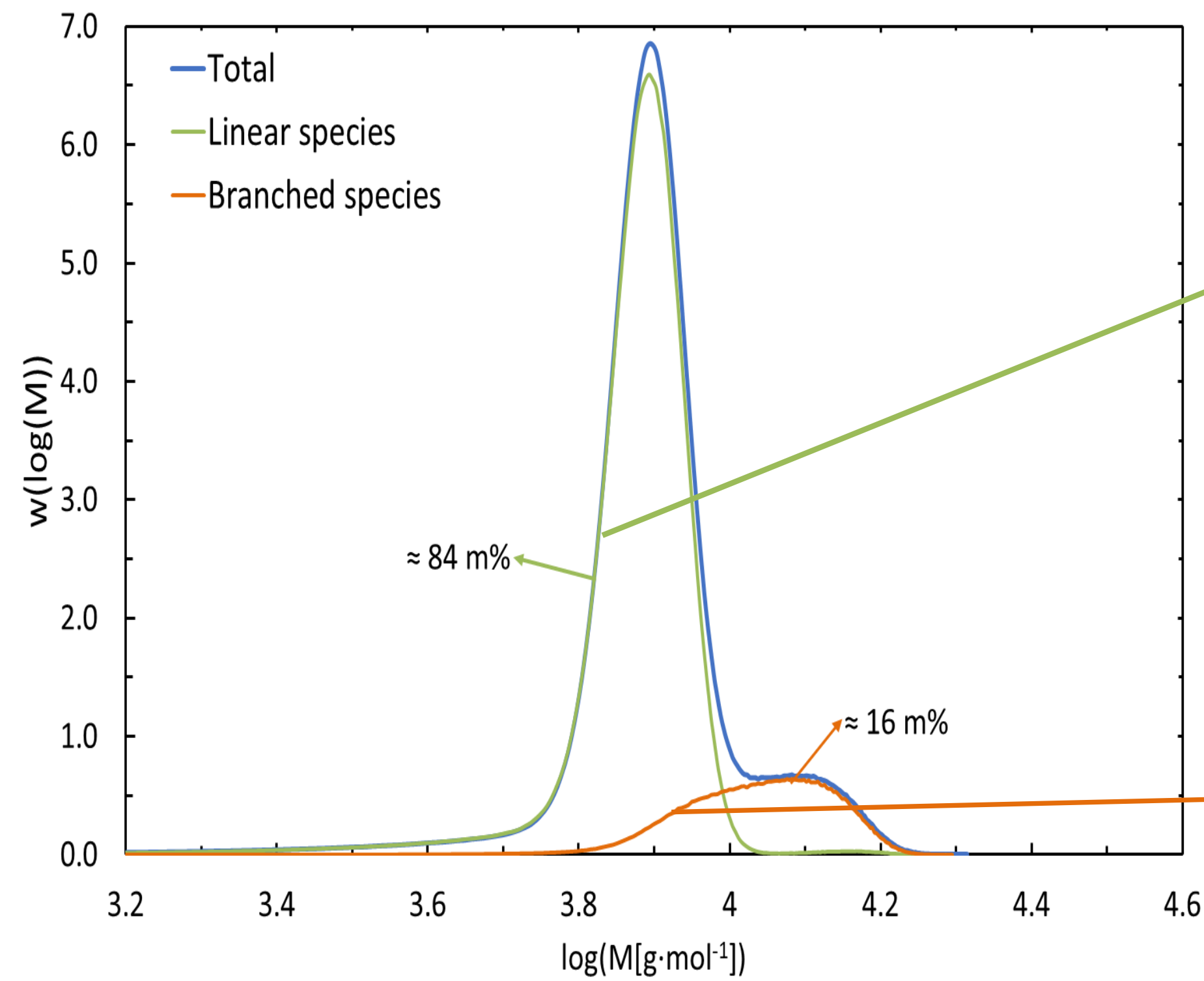


Correction for SEC broadening and topology difference



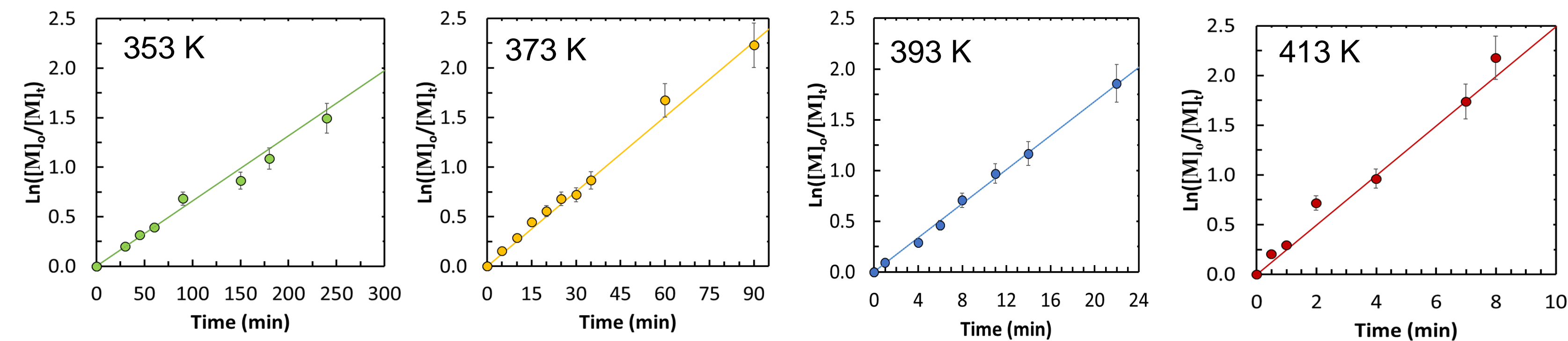
# EXTRA INFORMATION BY MODELING

*Differentiation according to topology*

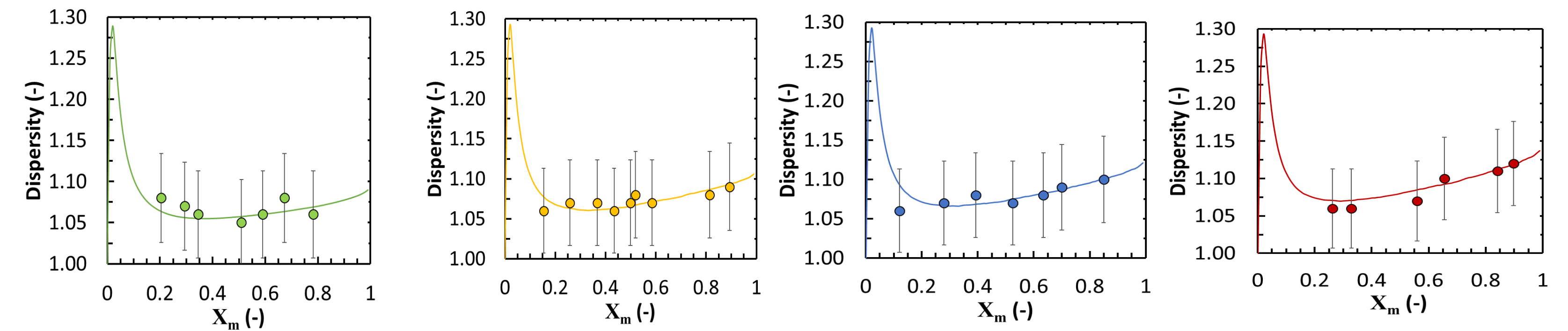


*Absolute SEC traces accessible*

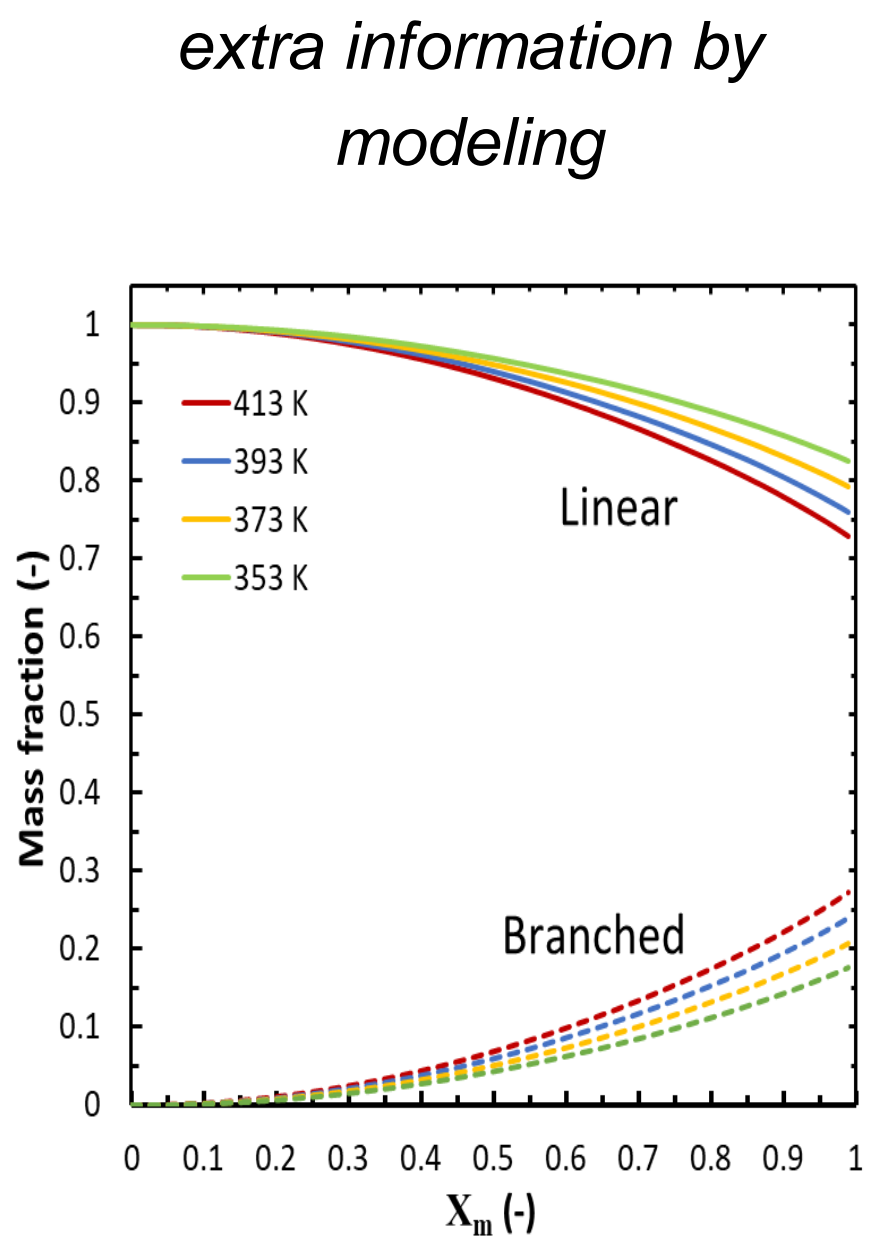
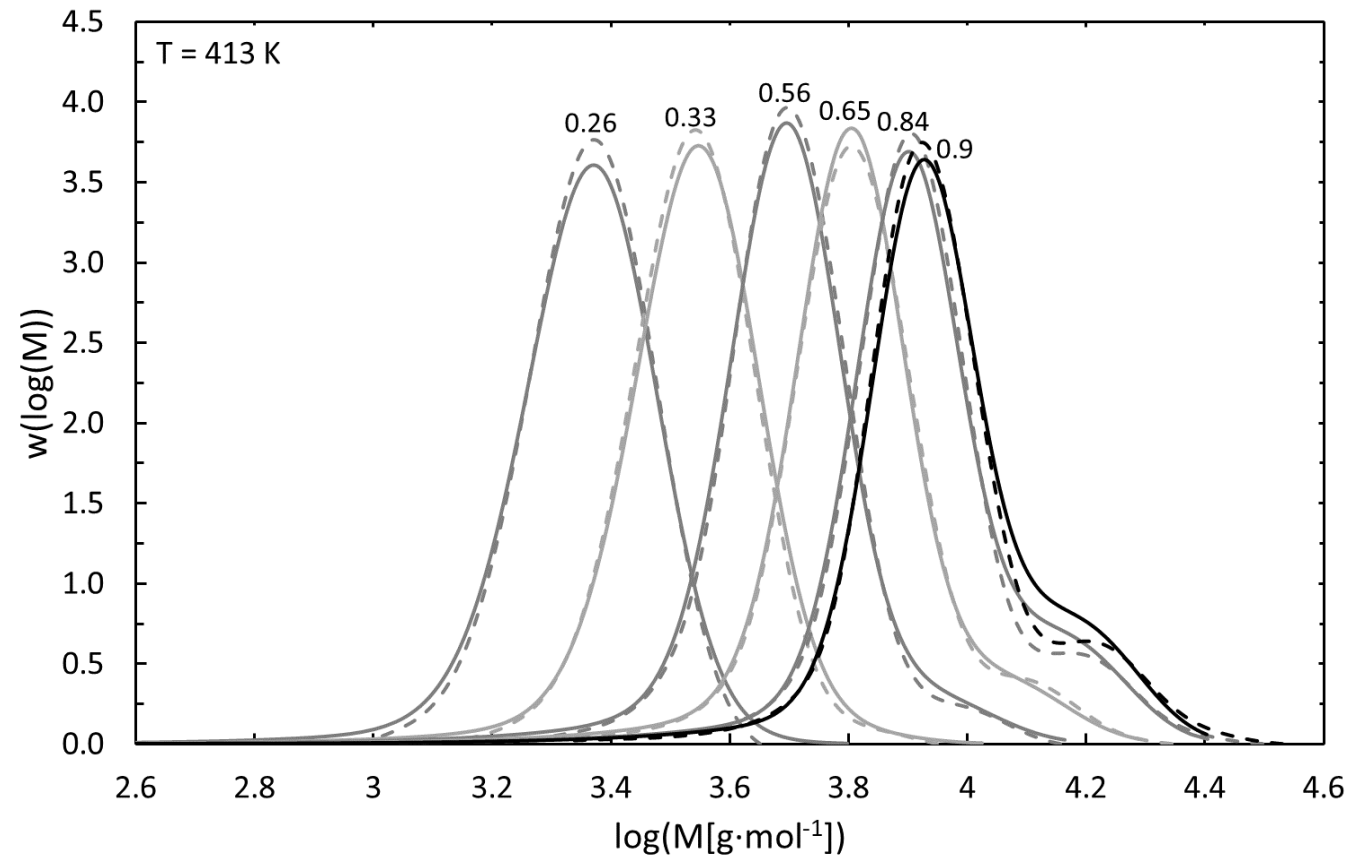
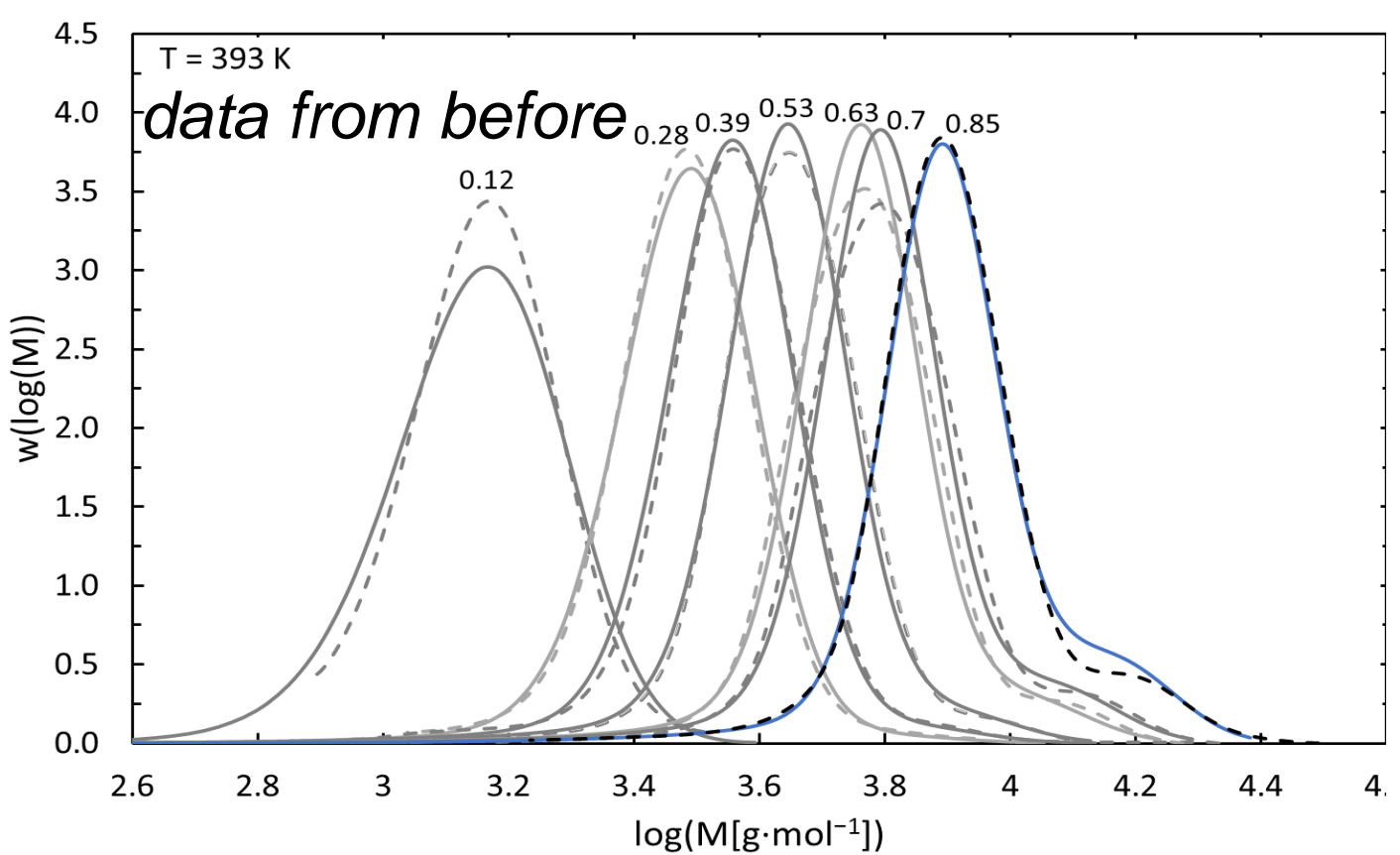
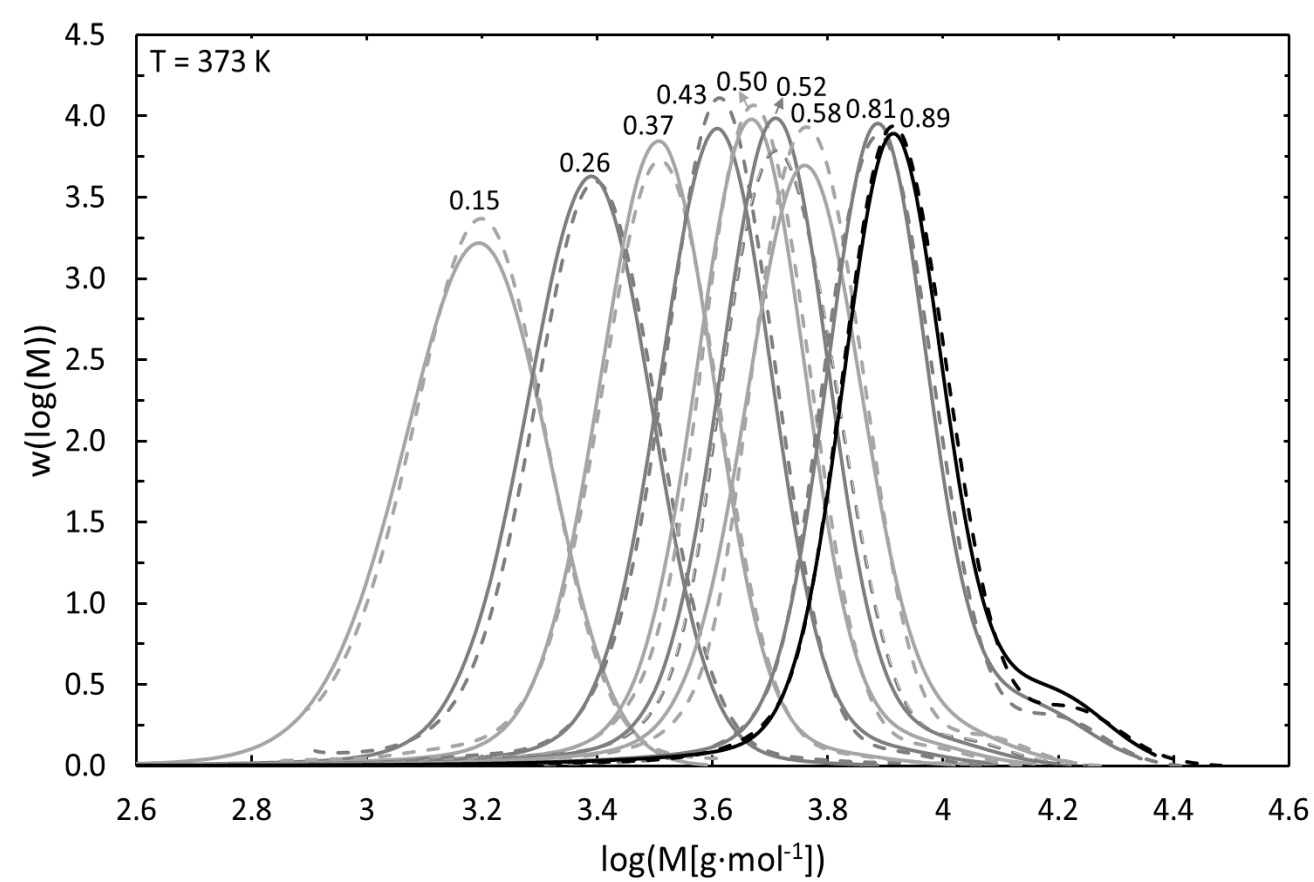
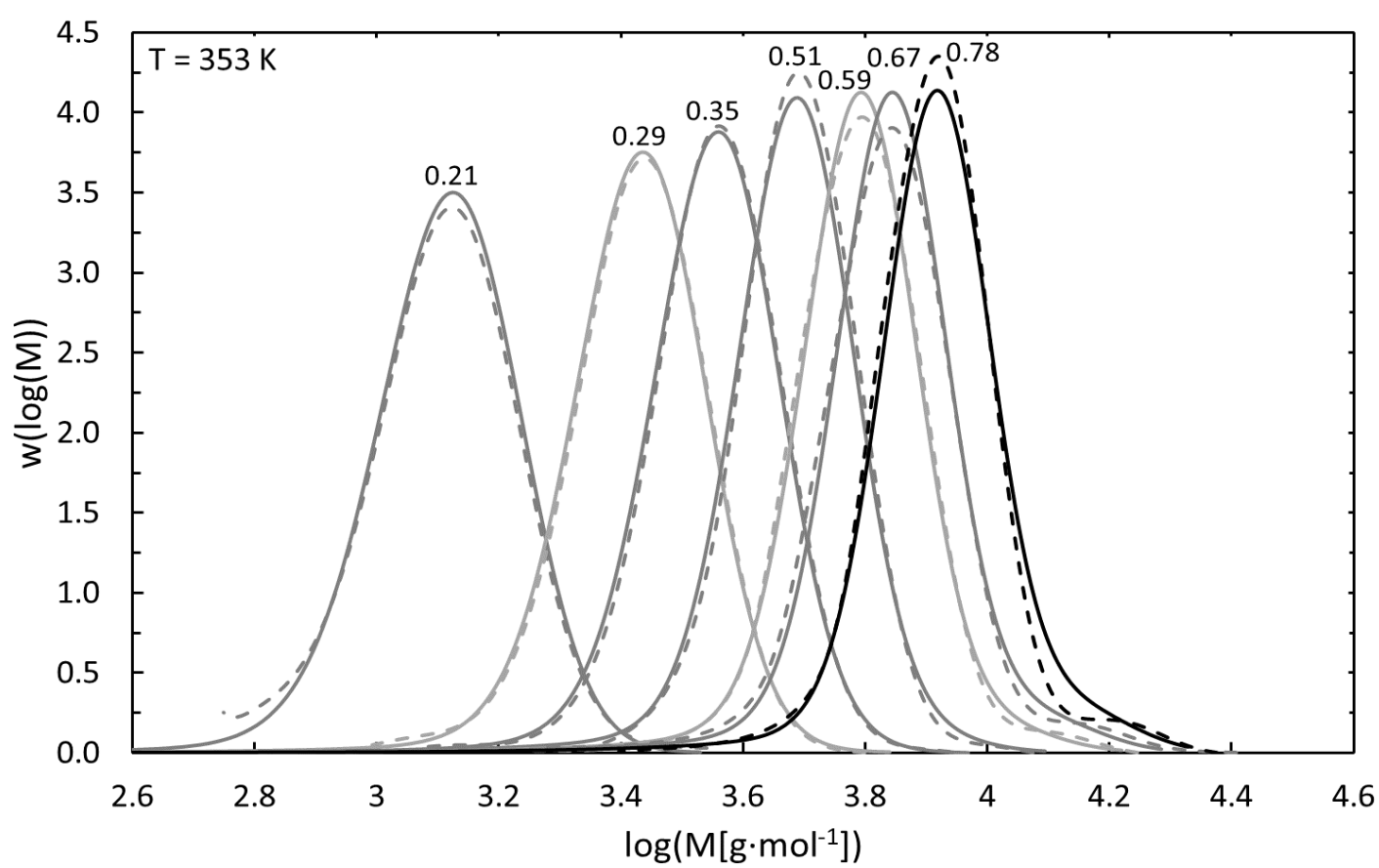
# SAME PROCEDURE (T) TO OBTAIN ARRHENIUS PARAMETERS



*data from before*



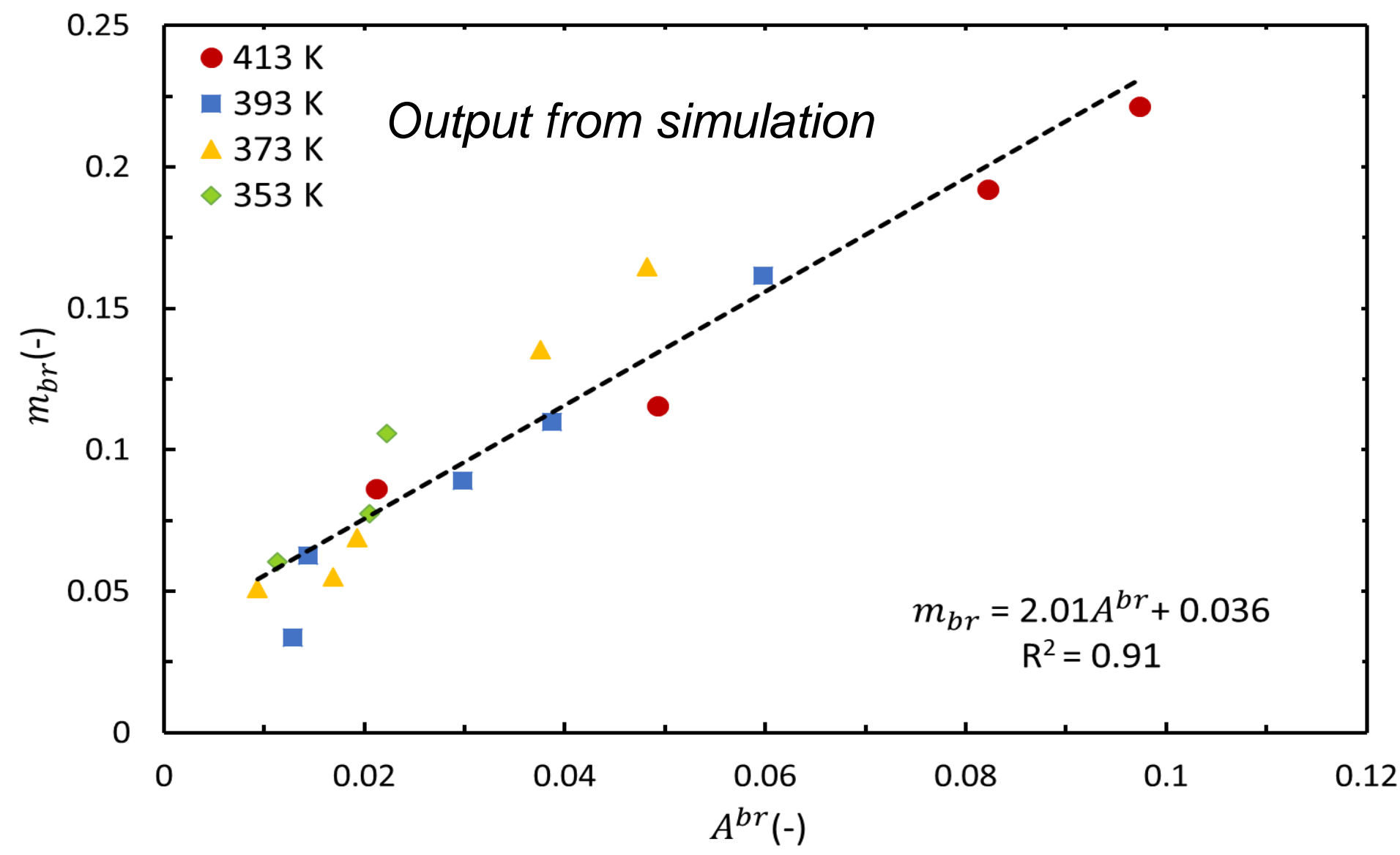
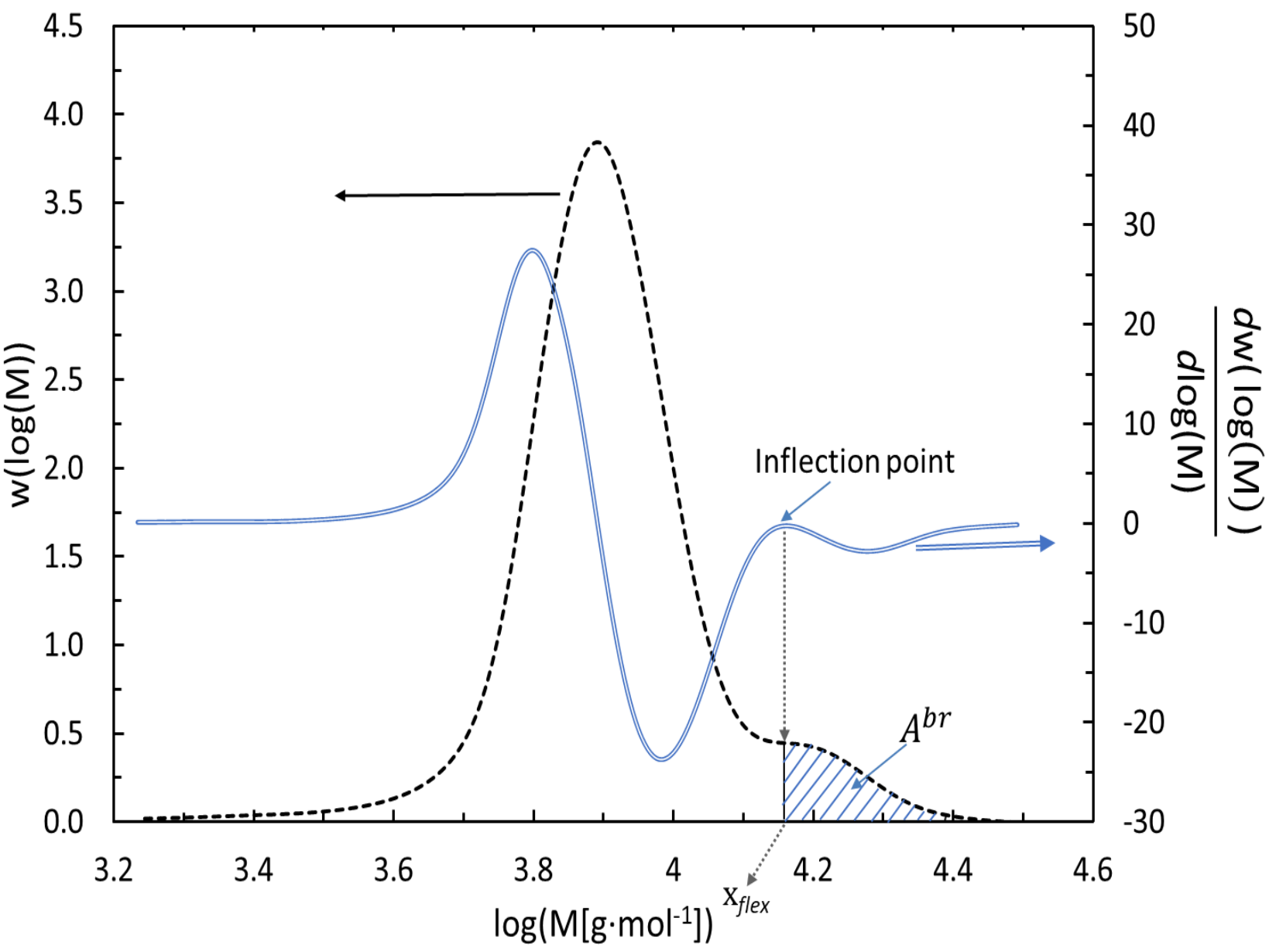
# SAME PROCEDURE (T) TO OBTAIN ARRHENIUS PARAMETERS





# REVERSE ENGINEERING: DIRECT EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS ?

*Linear calibration curve to assess the importance of branched species*



*Input from experimental SEC trace*

# OUTLINE

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- Chain transfer to monomer reactivity
- Macropropagation reactivity

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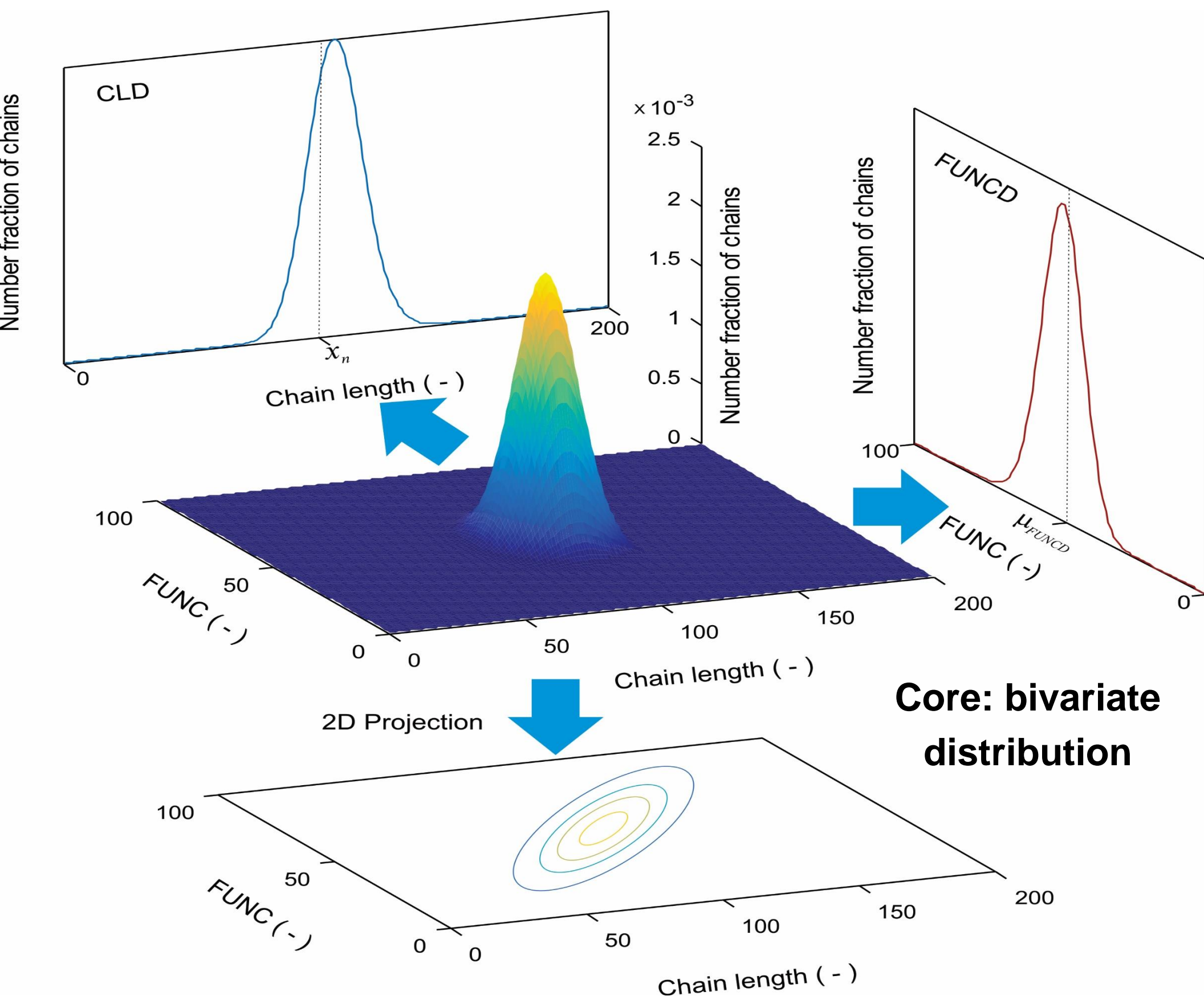
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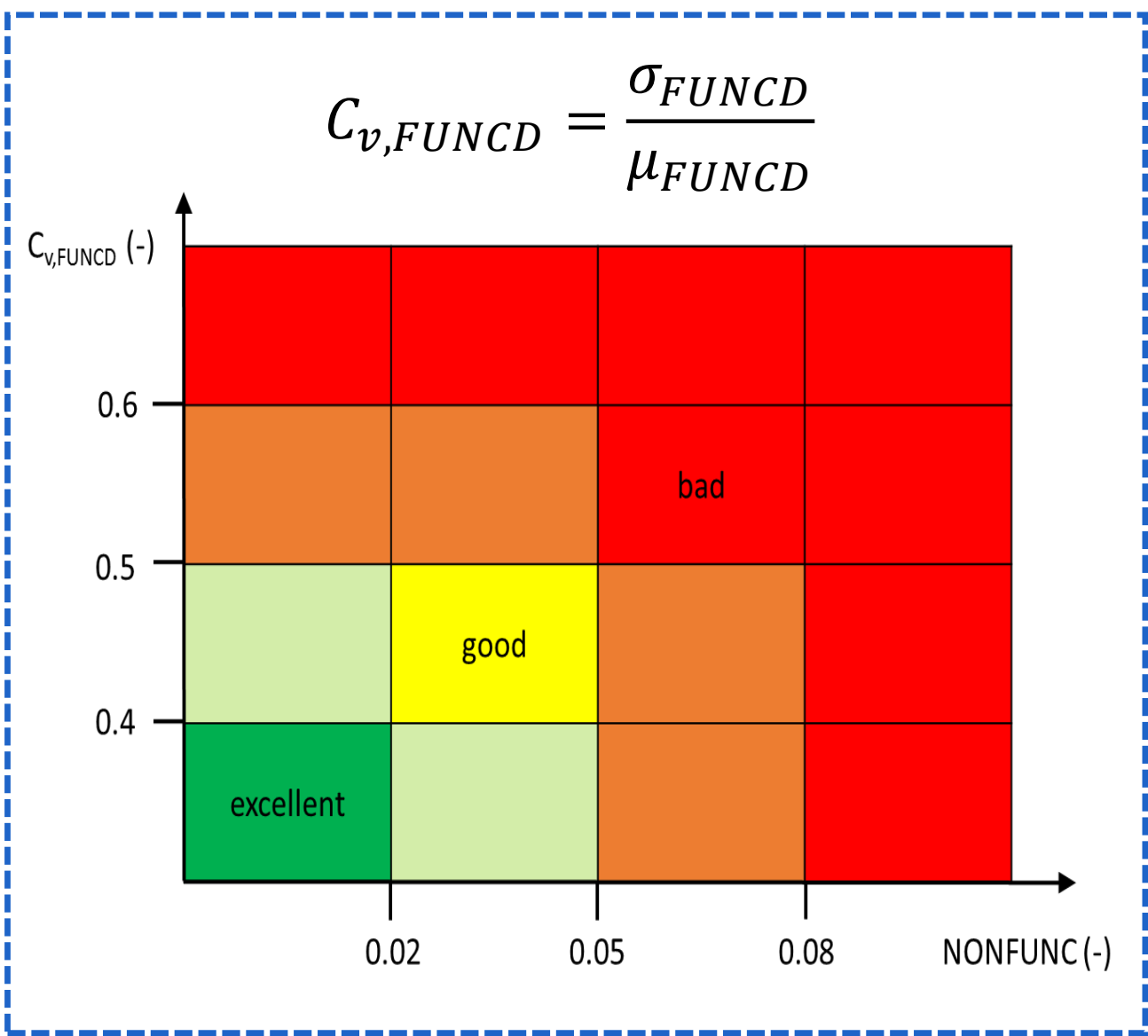
Van Steenberge *et al. Macromolecules* **2015**, 48, 7765

Van Steenberge *et al. Submitted* **2019**.

# CONCEPT OF FUNCTIONALITY-CHAIN LENGTH DISTRIBUTION

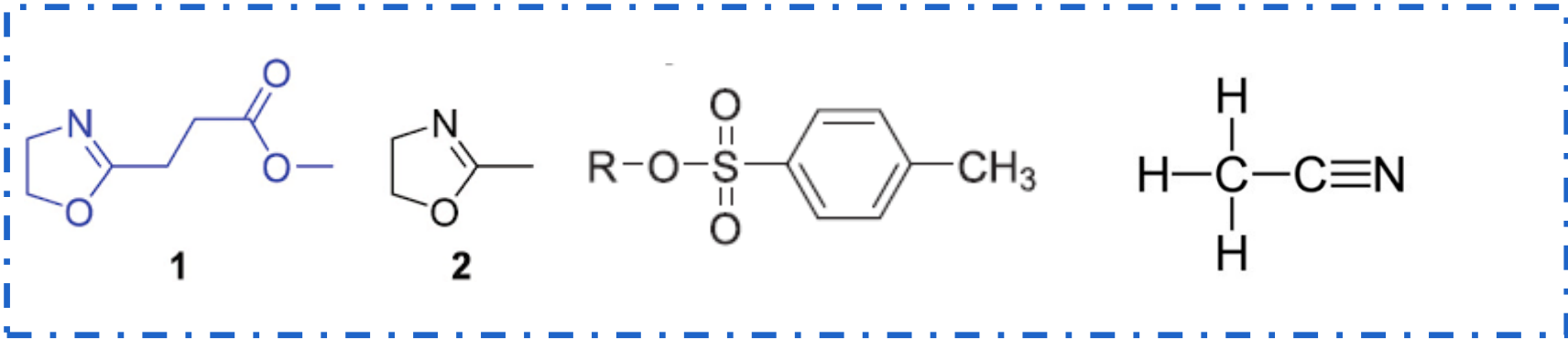


*derived properties*





# APPLICATION FOR CROP OF MEOX AND C2MESTOX: 1. EQUIMOLAR

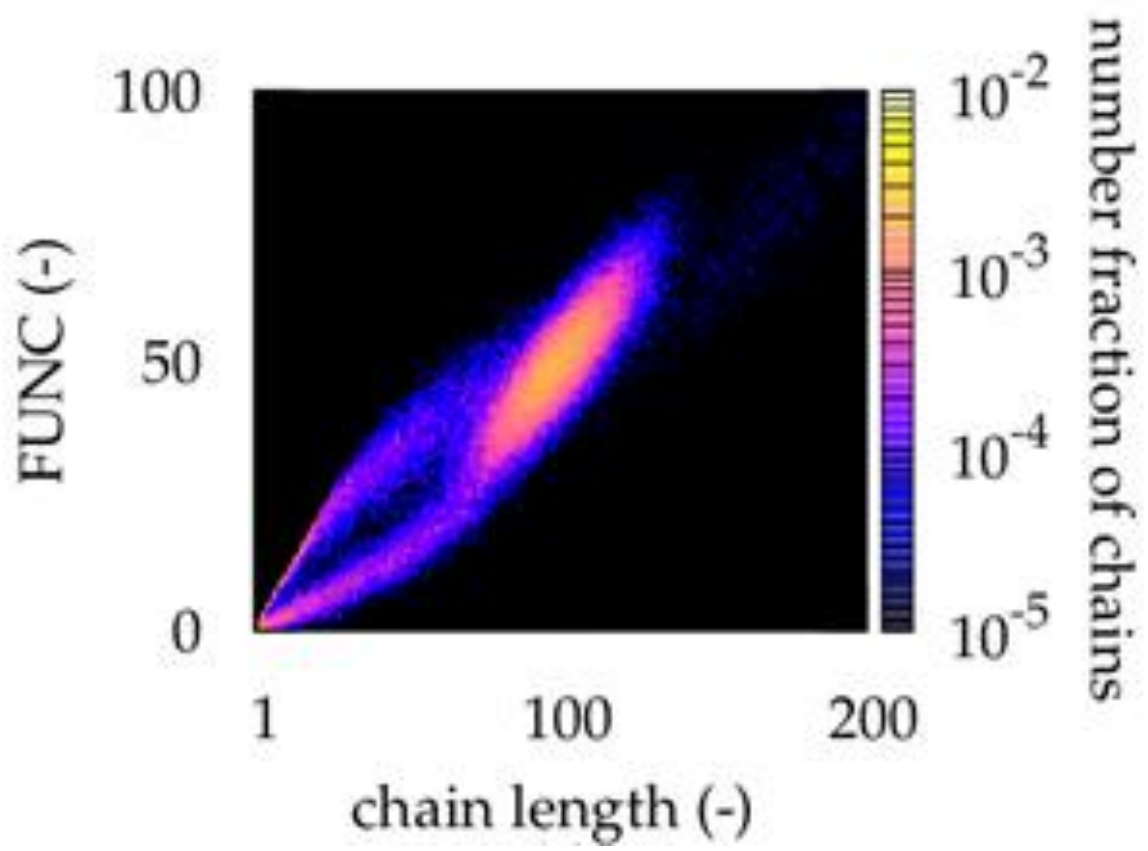
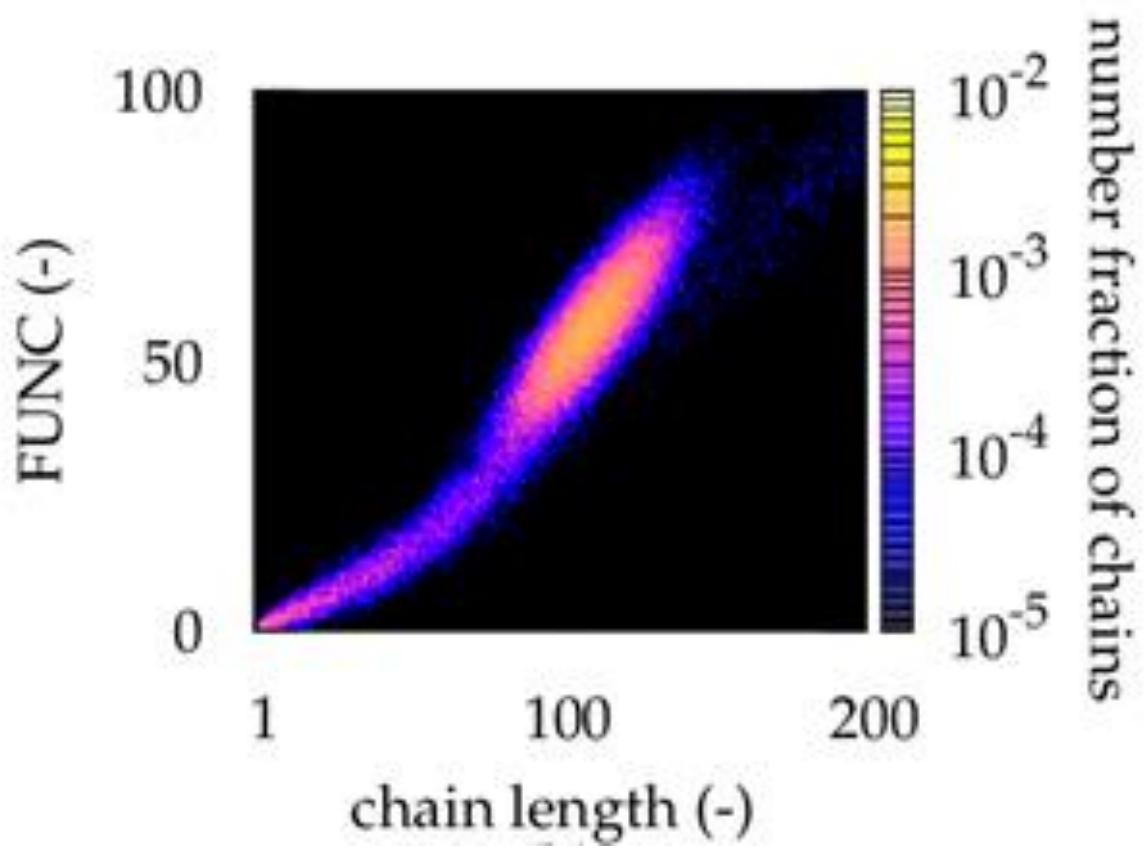
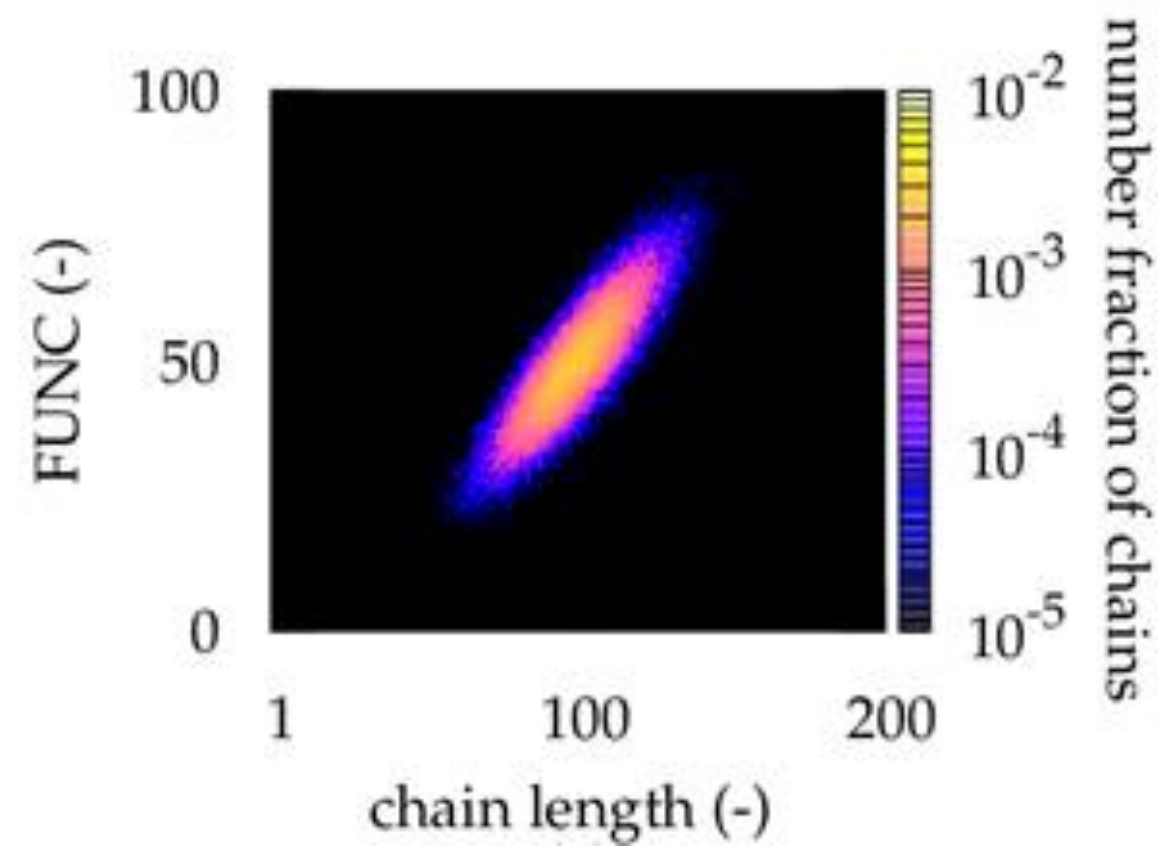


*fingerprint of copolymer product quality*  
*rate coefficients cf. first part*

no side reactions

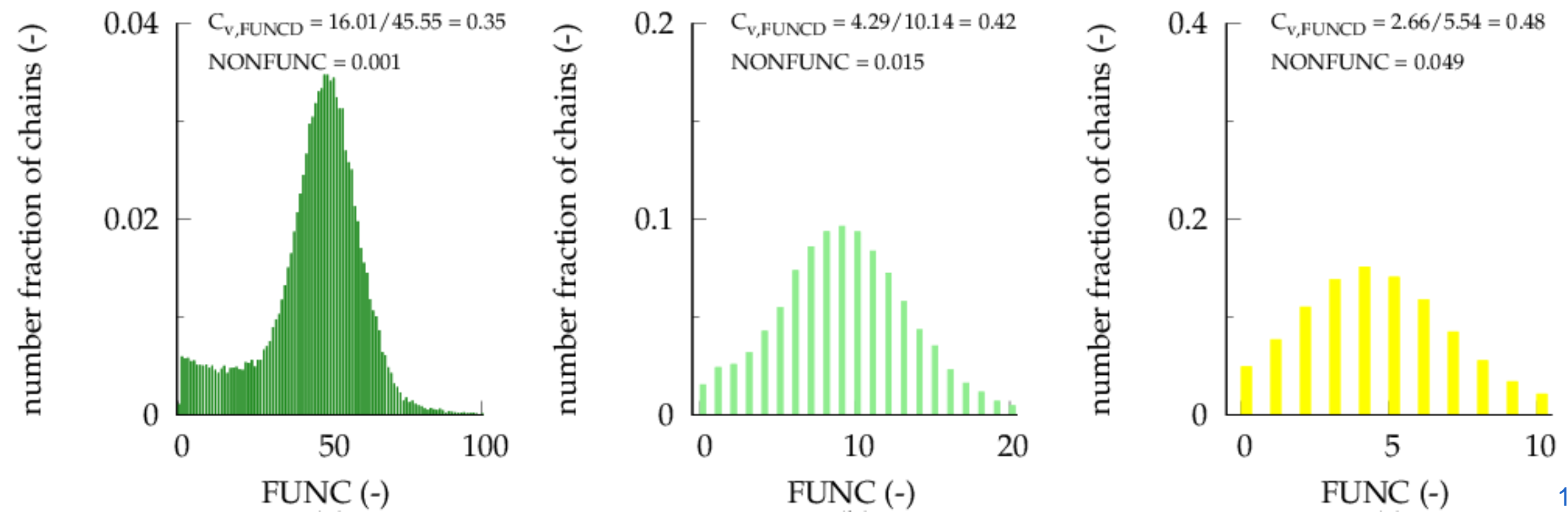
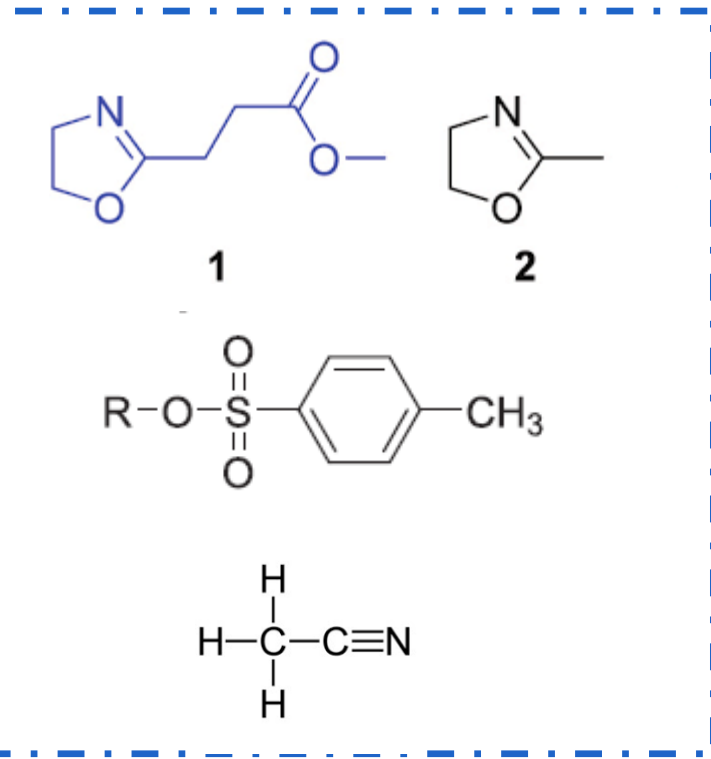
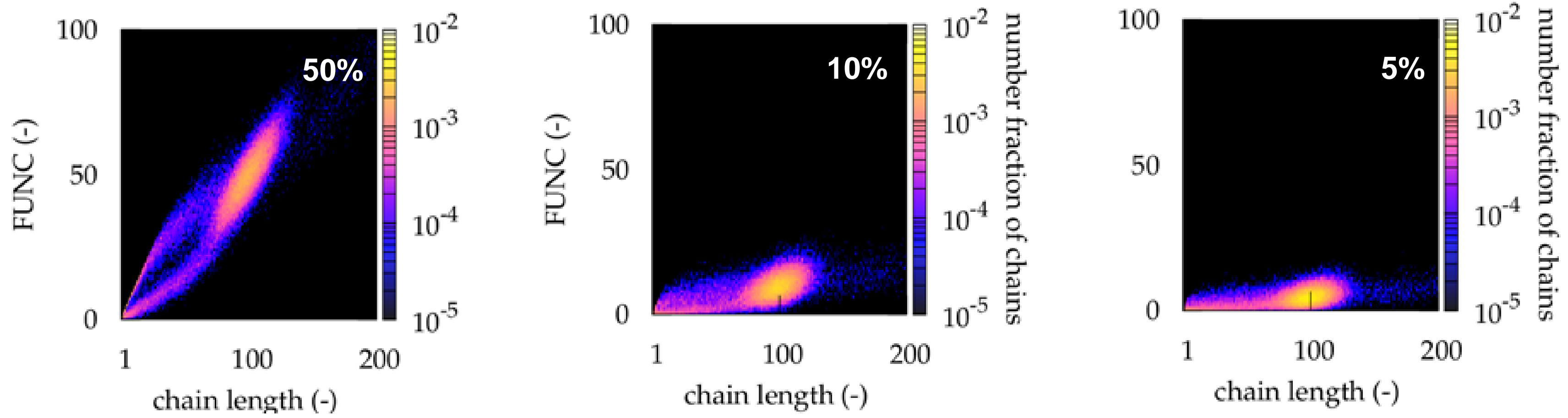
chain transfer to monomer

+ extra chain initiation  
& macropropagation



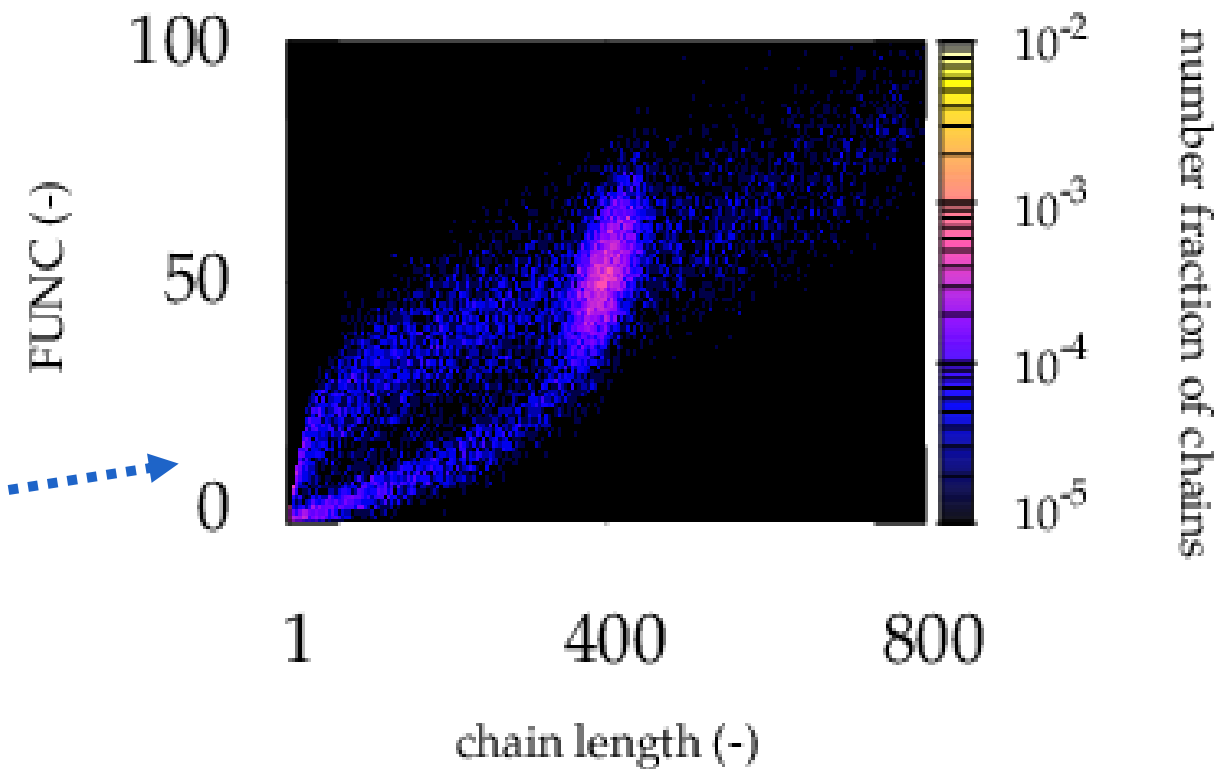
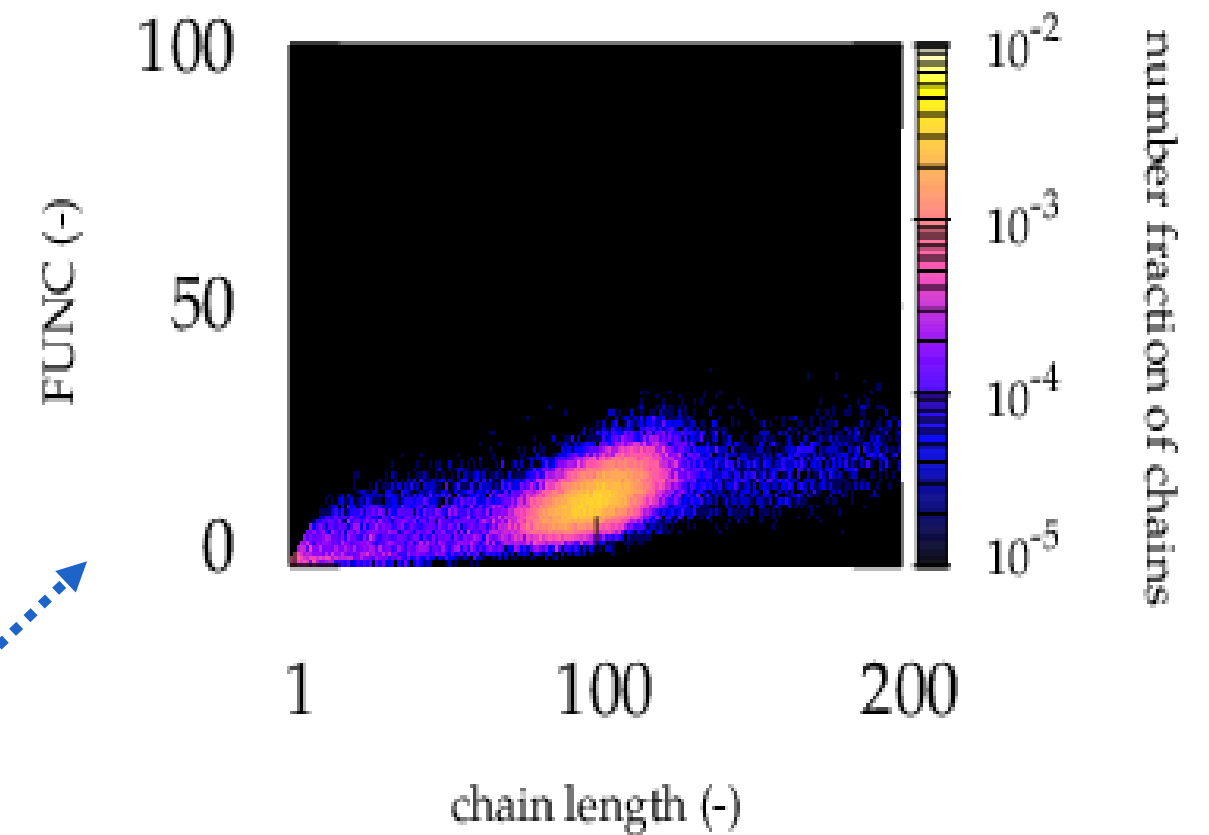
*total monomer concentration: 3 mol L<sup>-1</sup>; solvent acetonitrile; target DP of 100; 413 K;*  
*overall monomer conversion of 100%*

# APPLICATION FOR CROP OF MEOX AND C2MESTOX: 2. LOWER AMOUNTS



# STRENGTH OF MODEL: DESIGN OF CROP PROCESS

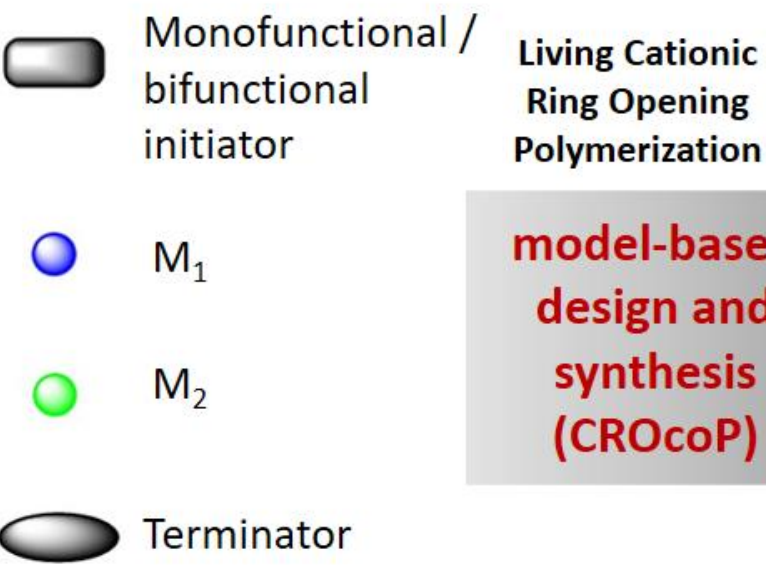
Reaction conditions		$C_{v,FUNCD}$ & NONFUNC (-)	
		MeOx/C2MestOx	EtOx/C2MestOx
1	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.02$ ; target DP=100; T=100°C	0.527 & 0.195	0.522 & 0.213
2	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.02$ ; target DP=100; T=140°C	0.531 & 0.205	0.539 & 0.238
3	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.02$ ; target DP=400; T=100°C	0.554 & 0.072	0.627 & 0.106
4	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.02$ ; target DP=400; T=140°C	0.602 & 0.101	0.677 & 0.137
5	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.10$ ; target DP=100; T=100°C	0.415 & 0.012	0.413 & 0.019
6	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.10$ ; target DP=100; T=140°C	0.424 & 0.015	0.447 & 0.026
7	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.10$ ; target DP=400; T=100°C	0.497 & 0.011	0.599 & 0.014
8	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.10$ ; target DP=400; T=140°C	0.564 & 0.018	0.672 & 0.021
9	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.13$ ; target DP=100; T=100°C	0.393 & 0.008	0.396 & 0.011
10	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.13$ ; target DP=100; T=140°C	0.411 & 0.012	0.432 & 0.016
11	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.13$ ; target DP=400; T=100°C	0.481 & 0.008	0.593 & 0.009
12	$f_{C2MestOx,0}=0.13$ ; target DP=400; T=140°C	0.561 & 0.013	0.664 & 0.013



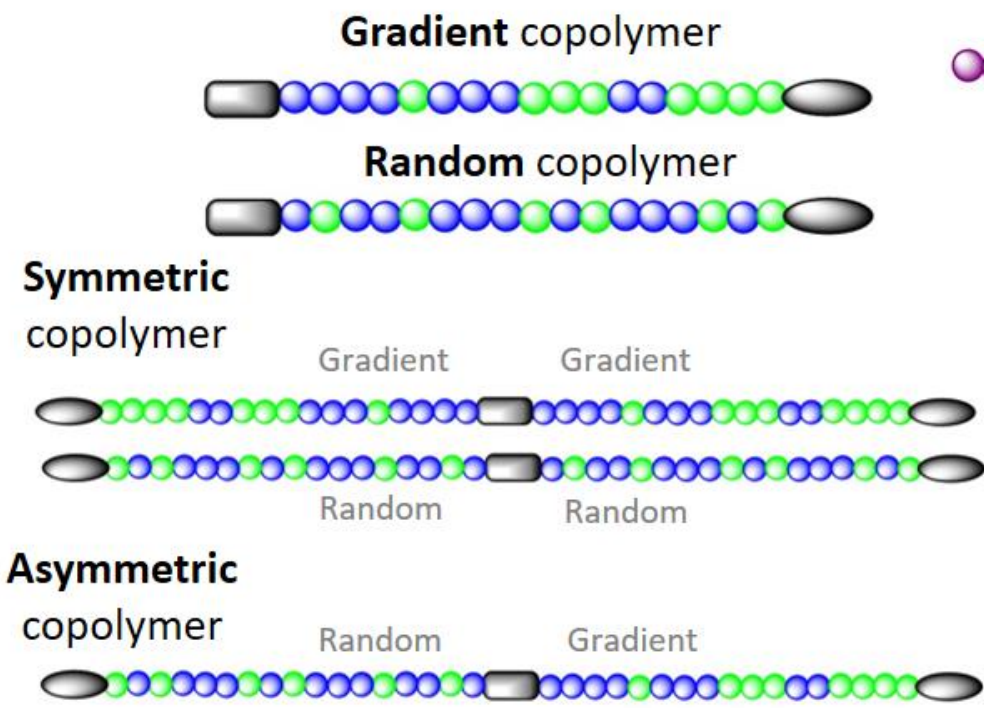


# FUTURE OUTLOOK

## Building blocks:



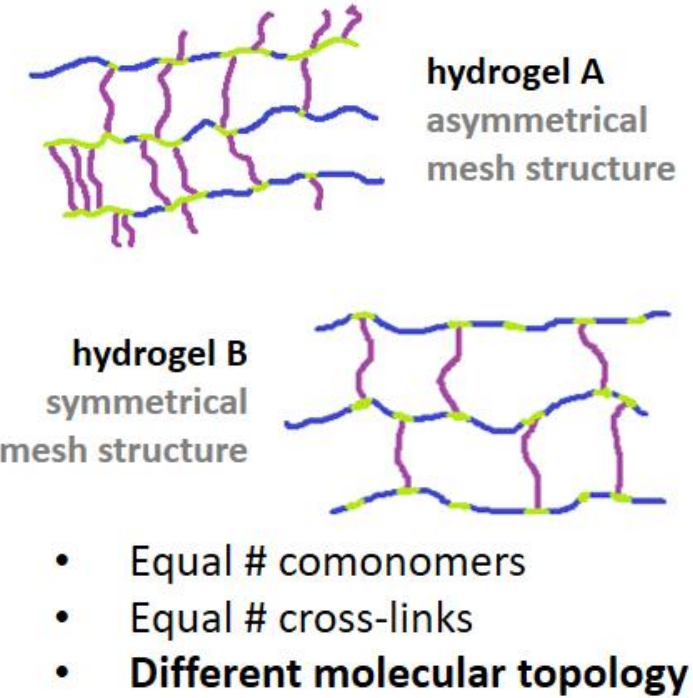
## Precursors:



Add oligomer cross-linker

**Cross-linking + model-based design and synthesis**

## Hydrogels:



**Kinetic Monte Carlo (kMC) simulation of molecular structure:**

- Precursor (segment length, FUNC-CLD, ...)
- Hydrogel (mesh size, mesh symmetry, ...)



Design and synthesis of complex polymeric structures like hydrogels for various biomedical applications such as drug delivery, tissue engineering, among others.

# CONCLUSIONS

## 1. Modeling & experimental work allow to understand CROP of 2-oxazolines

- chain initiation reactivity: In and low conversion dispersity data
- chain transfer to M reactivity: high monomer conversion dispersity data
- macropropagation reactivity: SEC trace data
- access to absolute MMD data for all macrospecies types
- simple method to assess branching fraction

## 2. The strength is more clear upon the transition to copolymerization with functional M

- FUNC-CLD and derived properties allow for an unbiased qualification
- after parameter tuning all experimental possibilities can be screened
- optimal synthesis conditions can be identified for low and high target DPs

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Special research fund Ghent University
2. FWO Vlaanderen
3. China Scholarship Council



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